WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Senatorial Fight Over Georgia.

The Negro Minority to Govern the State.

Bill for Electing Members of Congress on the Same Day in All the States.

Inquiry Into the Changes in the New York Custom House.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870.

Senator Wilson's Army Bill.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs this morning considered Mr. Wilson's bill for the reduction of the army, and will probably report it as a substitute for the House bill with the same title. It is claimed that Mr. Wilson's bill provides for saving $5,000,000 per annum, while Mr. Logan's would increase the expenditures for army purposes $3,000,000.

The Sixteenth Amendment—Woman Suffrage.

Mr. Julian presented a joint resolution to-day to amend the constitution of the United States, by adding article sixteen, as follows:—

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of sex.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Oneida Disaster.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution, has sent to the House of Representatives all the information in his possession relative to the Oneida disaster. The report includes a sketch of the positions of the Oneida and Bombay, with all the attendant facts and the report of the British Naval Commission. Secretary Robeson, in his accompanying letter, says, from a close examination of all the circumstances, the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the Bombay and the reckless disregard of human life and of the common obligation of humanity.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

The Committee on Appropriations have agreed unanimously to report against making any appropriations whatever for buildings not now in course of construction. This disposes of the statement in the Western papers that half a million is to be appropriated for the erection of public buildings in Quincy, Ill.

Duties on Iron Castings.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to strike out of the Tariff bill the following items:—On vessels of cast iron not otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates of cast iron, 1¼ cents per pound; on cast iron, steam, gas or water pipe, one and three-quarter cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five cents ad valorem. This will leave the duty on these items the same as it is under the present law, which is considerably less than those rates.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—Joseph Hobson, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Iowa; Morris Friedsam, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of New York, vice A. Willman, declined; Albert J. Lowry, to be Postmaster at Placerville, Cal.; Thomas D. Davis, to be Postmaster at Beverly, Mass.; Moses Hallett, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Colorado.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870.

QUAKER MISSIONARY [illegible]

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., presented a memorial from prominent members of the Orthodox Society of Friends of Indiana setting forth that the Society had, since 1807, carried on a missionary work among the Shawnee Indians, and that the lands occupied in the work now amounted to 320 acres, and were worth about $15,000 or $20,000, and asking that a deed be made to them for this land, that they may continue their missionary and reform work upon it.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, said the question was whether the land should be disposed of for the benefit of the Shawnees, or, as was the general practice in such cases, for the benefit of the Society of Friends, in some other benevolent enterprise as yet unknown.

Mr. MORTON thought the society should have the benefit of their improvements of the land. Legislation was now necessary to prevent the Indians from repudiating a former agreement and selling the land in order to get the money.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE THOMAS MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the order of arrangements to be observed in the memorial services in honor of the late Major General George H. Thomas, which had been agreed upon by the presiding officers of both houses.

It provides for a meeting of Senators and Representatives in the hall of the House on Tuesday evening and the appointment of a joint committee of six Senators and Representatives to attend the funeral.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. EDMONDS, (rep.) of Vt.—To regulate judicial proceedings, and for other purposes. He said the bill had been prepared by a United States District Court judge, at whose request he had introduced it, without committing himself in its favor.

By Mr. FLANAGAN, (rep.) of Texas—To incorporate the Southern Pacific Railway Company and granting the right of way from the Rio Grande to San Diego, Cal.

By Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y.—To provide for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamships between New York and Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports.

By Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn.—To continue the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across the Territory of Dacotah to Yankton, and for continuing the land grants in aid of the same.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon—To disapprove of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, passed January 15, 1869, and for other purposes.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS REPORTED.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendment the House joint resolution for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers; also without amendment the House joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities; also adversely the bill granting the Presidio reservation to the city of San Francisco for a public park. The latter bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At one o'clock the Senate took up the Georgia bill.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., moved to strike out the Bingham amendment.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment authorizing the continuation of the present Legislature for two years from its reorganization in January last, provided the clause of the State constitution on the subject shall never be exercised to extend any official term beyond the regular constitutional period, and the Legislature to consent to this condition before the act shall take effect.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., said the attempt to thrust the federal arm forward into the future to dictate to a State what it shall or shall not do was the initiation of a process which must sooner or later absorb in Congress the whole powers of the States. He had never belonged to what was called the State rights school; he had rather been the subject of criticism by them; but it did seem to him that any man who would adopt either the proviso on the bill or the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts ought forever after hold his peace with regard to the intervention of Congressional power with the right of a State. He thought the true policy was to provide at this time for a provisional government of Georgia. If the present bill was to pass he would move to insert, as a substitute for the Bingham amendment, a provision designed to be a warning to the State that federal intervention would follow any attempt to set up a perpetual government under authority of the present Legislature.

Mr. STEWART argued that Georgia should either be kept out under military rule, or the present loyal State organization should be given sufficient time to establish itself and provide the means for a fair election when it came.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Michigan, thought the interests of the country required the intervention of the federal power to prevent Georgia from passing into the hands of a party influenced by revengeful motives towards the Union party.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, asked whether the Senator meant to assert that a majority of the electors of Georgia were opposed to the radical party.

Mr. HOWARD replied, according to the best information he had received he was not only satisfied that a majority of the voters of Georgia were opposed to the so-called radical party, but were opposed to the government of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN—Does the Senator, then, propose to reject the provision in the State constitution which makes those men voters?

Mr. HOWARD did not propose to reject any such thing; he proposed to have the State government in the hands of a loyal majority and not in the hands of a disloyal traitor minority.

Mr. THURMAN said if he understood the logic of his friend it was this:—The constitution of Georgia gave to a body of men who are in a majority in that State the right to vote. Those men were opposed, his friend said, even to the government of the United States. His friend was not willing they should have the control of affairs in Georgia, but he did not propose to touch the constitution, but simply to give the minority of the electors under that constitution the rule and dominion over the majority.

Mr. HOWARD replied that his proposition was that the present Legislature, which was loyal by a large majority, should remain in possession of the power of the State for the present as a means of security, as a means of preserving the peace of Georgia and of preventing the necessity, which might yet arise in another case, for the intervention of the military power of the United States to put down a rebellion within the State. He then argued to show that the proposed continuance of the terms of the present State officers was contemplated in the State constitution.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson as a greater stretch of power than had yet been claimed in any of the reconstruction measures, as its purpose was to continue men in office for two years, not by the votes of the people, but by an act of Congress. Referring to the alleged acts violative of the constitution, he said the time was when the American people would have been roused almost to frenzy by any one of these acts, now of almost daily occurrence. The apparent indifference of the country was, he thought, attributable to the fact that we were now passing through that reactionary period of quiet and tranquility which invariably succeed any great convulsion like civil war. He would not deny that such organizations as the Ku Klux Klans existed in the South. In a community where the military domineered over the power of the people, and where negro ignorance was made paramount to white intelligence and virtue, the wonder would be that such organizations did not exist. Human nature was human nature. It was natural to rebel against seeming oppression. The impulses of the human heart could not be trampled out by any law. He then went on to show that, according to admissions of Senators since the late rebel States had passed into extremely loyal hands, peace and order had been unknown within their borders. He held, as a necessary sequence, that under democratic administration law and order did prevail there, and he advised the Senate, as the only means of restoring the former conditions of things, to blot out radicalism in the South and allow the people to elect their own rulers and thus re-establish democratic government with its indispensable adjuncts of peace, order and prosperity.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., thought the city of New York ought to be excepted from the last remark.

Mr. THURMAN replied by reminding the Senator (Mr. Morrill) that the governing power in that city, upon which the responsibility for infractions of the law should be visited, was not the Mayor or councils, but the police force established by a radical Legislature.

The VICE PRESIDENT then announced that Senators Wilson, Cameron, Trumbull, Thayer, Warner and Casserly had been appointed to represent the Senate at the obsequies of Major General Thomas.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, replied at length to his colleague (Mr. Thurman), whose statements he regarded as an apology for the Ku Klux Klan. He had not expected his colleague to appear as their apologist. In answer to that attempt as an excuse for that class he would ask his colleague for the name of one man in the South who had been deprived of his rights by the republican party. He believed that the generosity, humanity and forbearance of the party in power, in its treatment of the rebels, was without a parallel in human history. Here were eight millions of people who had slaughtered three hundred thousand of the bravest and best of our land, and plunged the government into debt; yet, after laying down their arms, no one of them had been injured in person or property. On the other hand, instances of outrages were frequent, where loyal men had been persecuted for opinion's sake. In proof of this he read from General Terry's report upon affairs in Georgia, and from pamphlets illustrative of individual cases of cruelty toward the blacks who voted for Seymour and Blair.

Mr. THURMAN, by way of correction, informed his colleague that he had not sought to excuse the Ku Klux Klan or any other, but had argued that their existence was the natural result of the condition of things in the South.

Mr. SHERMAN said the inference, then, was that the government had oppressed the people, which he, for one, denied. He then gave at length his reasons for opposing that portion of the Bingham amendment which extends the terms of the State officers for two years longer.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Without concluding his remarks Mr. Sherman yielded the floor for a motion to go into executive session, which, being adopted, the doors were closed for fifteen minutes, and then, at ten minutes to five P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. [illegible], (rep.) of Tenn.—To regulate the bringing of certain suits in the Court of Claims.

By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn.—In reference to payment of rents of buildings used by the government during the war.

By Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind.—To prevent sales of public lands in Dacotah except under the pre-emption laws, &c.; also proposing an amendment to the constitution giving suffrage to woman; also resolutions of the Kansas Legislature relative to grant of lands in aid of the Freedmen's University.

By Mr. ASPER, (rep.) of Mo.—To extend the provisions of the Swamp land act to Minnesota and Oregon; also to authorize the erection of a Custom House at St. Joseph, Mo.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa—To equalize the bounties paid to soldiers.

By Mr. WILSON, (dem.) of Minn.—Various resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of reduction of postage rates between the United States and Sweden and Norway and Denmark, and in reference to the Indians, public lands, &c.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. WALKER, (rep.) of Ohio—Instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to ascertain how many private buildings in the District of Columbia are now rented and occupied by the government, for what purposes used, rent paid, &c. Adopted.

By Mr. HOGE, (rep.) of S. C.—For adjournment of the session on the 10th of May. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rule.

By Mr. HEATON, (rep.) of N. C.—A bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates to Congress in all the States and Territories on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—Yeas, 40; nays, 119.

The bill was then passed under suspension of the rules by a vote of 114 to 40.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y.—Of furniture manufacturers, in English and German, against a duty of forty per cent on hair seating and other articles entering into furniture, whereby the export trade is damaged, if not destroyed.

By Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio—Six petitions asking Congress to abolish the national banks, issue $300,000,000 in greenbacks, make the same receivable in payment of all duties, imports and all other government taxes, and pay off $340,000,000 of the five-twenty bonds.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report what changes have been made recently by the Collector of Customs at New York with reference to the cartage of goods, the reason for the changes and whose interests are affected, favorably or unfavorably, thereby. Adopted.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the free delivery system to all cities containing a population of not less than 20,000 and to State capitals containing a population of not less than 10,000. Adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by collision with the British steamer Bombay off the port of Yokohama, directing the Secretary of the Navy to order an inquiry to be made into the particulars with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision and the consequent destruction of life, and report the same to Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested the modification of the resolution so as to make the investigation extend to the conduct of the captain of the Bombay. He was not at all certain but what the Oneida was in fault in the collision, but he thought the conduct of the British vessel after the collision a much graver offence. The resolution was modified accordingly and passed.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., offered a resolution declaring that the policy of the government adopted in 1824, and since that time pursued, of aiding in the improvement of rivers and harbors has been of great advantage to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests and should be adhered to, but that in the present financial condition of the country only such appropriations for that purpose should be made as are necessary to preserve and keep in repair the public works already completed or those in process of construction, or such works as add greatly to the facilities of commerce, cheapen transportation or provide harbors of refuge, or such improvements of a general character or special importance that would suffer materially from postponement or suspension. Adopted.

NULLIFICATION IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. SCHENCK rose to move to go into committee on the tariff bill, but yielded to Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Va., for him to offer a resolution, reciting that the orders and decrees of the United States Circuit Courts for Virginia are sought to be nullified by the counter orders of the State courts, and are forcibly resisted by certain pretended usurping persons, who have by force taken possession of the municipal offices in Richmond, under a State law that has been decided by the Circuit Courts to be in conflict with the constitution of Virginia; also reciting that the Governor, Legislature and Judiciary have entered into a conspiracy to destroy the constitution of the State, and to deny contemptuously, and to resist forcibly, the execution of the orders of the United States Circuit Court, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the facts and report what legislation is necessary to put down the rebellion—(laughter on the democratic side)—and to maintain the authority of the national government in Virginia.

Mr. BROOKS of N. Y. objected.

Mr. PORTER moved to suspend the rules for the introduction and adoption of the resolution.

Mr. BROOKS moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays remarking that if time was to be wasted that was a safer way of wasting it.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SCHENCK said that as the resolution was going to cause delay he must insist on the gentleman from Virginia withdrawing it.

Mr. PORTER accordingly withdrew the resolution.

OBSEQUIES OF GENERAL THOMAS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Vice President of the United States and of himself on the arrangements to be made by both Houses in regard to the obsequies of Major General George H. Thomas. The report proposes a meeting in the House hall at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, to be presided over by General Cox, Secretary of the Interior, to be under the supervision of the officers who served with Major General Thomas, and to be attended by some Senators and Representatives; also that a joint committee of six Senators and seven Representatives be appointed to attend the funeral of General Thomas.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following committee on the part of the House:—Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Banks, Slocum, Washburn of Wisconsin, Randall and Stokes.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK notified the House that he would ask for an evening session for the consideration of the Tariff bill on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The House then went into committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the item as to raw or muscovado sugar was amended so as to read "on all raw or muscovado sugar and on all other sugar not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound."

Mr. SCHENCK explained that this would admit, at two cents per pound, all sugar that had not gone through the refining process, the better grades of which were preferred by many people to the clarified sugars; and also refined sugars not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color. Adopted.

The amendment went on to the next item in the bill—clarified sugar, three cents per pound.

Mr. ALLISON moved to reduce it to two and a half cents per pound, stating that one-half cent per pound was all the distinction the refiners themselves asked between the raw and the refined sugars.

Mr. SCHENCK said that was the fact, but that that was one-half cent added to three cents per pound on raw sugar, and not to two cents per pound.

Mr. SMITH, (dem.) of Oregon, moved to reduce the duty on clarified sugar to two and a quarter cents per pound, and argued that the discrimination of one cent between the raw and the refined sugars was in the interest of the refiners only.

Without disposing of the clause, and with the amendments still pending, the committee rose.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE ENGINEER CORPS.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD the Senate joint resolution authorizing the reappointment of William Pollard in the Engineer Corps of the navy was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

At five o'clock the House adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Edward N. Thayer.

A telegram from Philadelphia announces the death in that city yesterday of Edward N. Thayer, the well known veteran actor. He was seventy-two years of age, having been born in Boston, Mass., in 1798, and was descended from one of the earliest settlers of New England. In one of the grammar schools of his native city he received a good rudimentary education, and was preparing for a collegiate course when the position of midshipman in the United States Navy was offered and accepted by him. He accordingly went into the service on the 18th of June, 1812, and was at once assigned to duty on board the frigate Chesapeake. On the 1st of June, 1813, the gallant Lawrence accepted the challenge of the British frigate Shannon for a naval engagement off Boston harbor. Lawrence had just joined his ship, which was inadequately manned, and was compelled to depend greatly upon his officers, who were young and inexperienced. In the severe encounter that took place young Thayer acted right gallantly. With the surviving officers and men of the Chesapeake he was made prisoner by the British and taken to Halifax, where he remained for seven months. On being exchanged he returned to duty and was actively employed until peace was declared in 1815.

On the 23d of May of the same year the deceased resigned his commission as midshipman and returned to private life. He shortly entered Harvard University as a law student, remaining there nearly two years. We do not think that he ever practised at the bar, for the next we hear of him is at Boston, where, yielding to a *penchant* for the stage, he joined a dramatic association and studied assiduously with a view to adopting the theatrical profession. He made rapid progress, and in 1821 appeared for the first time as Tancred, [illegible] on the list of regular actors at the old Federal Street theatre—the [illegible] aristocratic then in Boston.

In 1824 Mr. Thayer made his début in New York, appearing at the old Chatham theatre as Young Rapid in "A Cure for the Heartache." Subsequently he was engaged at the old Lafayette theatre, on Laurens street, near Canal. This place of amusement was, at the time, one of the most popular in the country, all the pieces performed there being put on in splendid style. The stage was the largest in the United States, being more than twenty feet deeper than that of the Bowery theatre. It was constructed for General Charles W. Sandford, and was burned down in 1828. During Mr. Thayer's career here the theatre boasted of one of the best of companies, the members including such names as Henry Wallack, James Watkins Burroughs, Peter Richings, J. M. Scott, George F. Hyatt, Henry Eberle, W. Steine, Mrs. Hill, sister of the elder Wallack; Mrs. Wallack, Mrs. Fisher, whom he subsequently married and who survives him, and the Eberle Sisters, the celebrated burlesque actresses, who were special favorites in Philadelphia and the South.

From the Lafayette theatre he played several short engagements at various places, and on the 24th of May, 1831, appeared in Philadelphia as My Lord, in "High Life Below Stairs." In this city he spent the balance of his days, his widow being, at the present time, a member of the Arch Street theatre company. Mr. Thayer's great specialty was representing the fop, in which he was regarded one of the best actors on the American stage. He was also good in light comedy, and of late years played old men's parts acceptably. Possessed of a retentive memory he seldom needed the aid of a prompter, and when performing an unstudied part was able to go through with it by substituting his own words for the unknown text. Personally he was of gentlemanly deportment, a genial companion, and a warm hearted, liberal friend.

A NEWARK SENSATION SPOILED.

A Pretty Milliner Dies of a Broken Heart—The "Canarders" Will Have It That She Poisoned Herself.

Yesterday morning, in Newark, N. J., a young married lady, of *petite* and prepossessing appearance, died at her residence on Broad street, after an illness extending some four weeks or more. For the last six months she had not been living with her husband, Mr. Nelson Rose, Jr., having been separated from him in due legal form since last fall. She kept a millinery and fancy store on Broad street, nearly opposite the depot of the Newark and New York Railroad, and was reported as a most exemplary woman—of late years, at all events. In her younger days, prior to her marriage, she had the misfortune to be deceived, as is admitted by her relatives, by a gay and festive, though very worthless, Lothario. In the full knowledge of this fact her husband wedded her and for a time the pair floated along the surface of life's stream in a most delightful manner, never once encountering the smallest kind of a breaker or rock. Of late years, however, numerous conjugal rocks loomed up and the result was the separation above alluded to. For a considerable time the Newark gossips have been busy tearing the poor young woman to pieces, and to cap the climax on matters a statement found its way into one or two New York papers that she was dying from the effects of a large dose of arsenic, which poison she had been in the habit of taking, as asserted, for the purpose of improving her complexion. Desirous of sifting the matter to a truthful issue, the HERALD reporter visited yesterday afternoon the residence of the deceased, and there found a Mrs. Murray and a Mrs. Wambold, with both of whom Mrs. Rose had boarded for years past. Both these ladies were unsparing and unceasing in their bitter denunciations of the man who put "that black, outrageous lie" in the papers, and vied with each other in recording the beauties of disposition, virtues and exemplary conduct of the dead while in the quick. Her bright, beautiful complexion, they declared, needed nothing in the shape of paint, powder or drugs. Nothing whatever of the sort was found among her effects. Her attending physicians, Drs. Dougherty and Nadder, declared also that the cause of death was simply congestion of the brain, superinduced by great mental suffering. In other words, the poor woman died of a broken heart.

While it is asserted by those with whom the deceased lived prior to her marital separation that her husband was the opposite of kind or even civil to her, there are others—highly respectable gentlemen, too—who speak warmly of Mr. Rose. On the last occasion of separation he received from his wife the consideration of $2,500.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN BROADWAY.

A young man named Robert McCline, employed for some years at the office of the *Manufacturers' Review and Industrial American*, 47 Broadway, was arrested on Saturday and brought before Justice Dowling for examination yesterday, at the Tombs examination room. The charge upon which the prosecution rested their case broke down in consequence of the inability of the witness to identify McCline when placed with other prisoners in the court yard of the Tombs. McCline is, however, held, as further evidence of his guilt is promised.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Charter Before the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Greeley Thinks It Can Be Improved and Sammy Tilden Advises Caution.

The Committee Report it to the Senate Without Amendment.

It is Made the Special Order for To-Day and Will Undoubtedly Pass.

ALBANY, April 4, 1870.

The labors of this afternoon have decided the fate of the charter in its favor. A multitude of people thronged the rooms of Mr. Tweed at the Delavan at half-past four to hear the merits of the bill discussed before the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

was represented by Mr. Joseph F. Daly, who spoke forcibly but briefly in its favor, as suggested this morning by Peter Cooper in the HERALD, and it is not necessary to repeat his argument. He seemed to have a fuller knowledge of the government of the city than any of those who preceded him.

HORACE GREELEY

spoke for nearly an hour, and did not once in all that time twist his red pocket handkerchief in his fingers. He thought that the Mayor should be elected at the same time as the aldermen—that is in spring—no matter whether the same individual was elected or not. He wanted that no official should hold two offices, and he thought that the supervision of Wharves and Piers should be entrusted to the Department of Public Works, which is proposed to comprise the Street Department and Croton Department. Greeley was not as fidgety as usual in presenting his views, but spoke calmly and rationally. The general tone of his remarks were rather favorable than otherwise to the Charter and did not exhibit much of the Morrissey influence by which he is said to be mesmerized.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS

explained that at the late meeting of the Union League there were only sixty members present and they were very diverse in opinion. All the features of the bill, except that in reference to Central Park, were approved by the majority of those present.

SILK STOCKING SAMMY

had a great deal to say about his action in the convention of 1846 in favor of electing Senators and Assemblymen on a general ticket, but he did not explain very satisfactorily why he objected to the same course in the case of the Board of Aldermen. The few points he raised against the Charter were directed to the fact that the next Mayor would have very little appointing power and his successors almost none at all. He wound up with a little homily about caution and moderation on the part of the committee. The result in the Senate will show how the committee adopted his advice. Nothing could be more moderate or cautious, or at the same time so decisive as that action.

THE CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

The action in the Senate was very brief indeed. After the transaction of some unimportant business Senator Tweed rose and in behalf of the Committee on Municipal Affairs reported the charter without amendment and moved that it be made a special order for to-morrow after reading of the journal.

Senator Kennedy, always sharp and snappish, like poor old Brougham used to be in the House of Lords, wanted that the bill regulating elections in the city of New York and the general election bill should be embodied in the special order.

Mr. GENET—Is not the Police bill the special order for to-night? I think

Mr. TWEED (*sotto voce*)—I thought you said you were not going to oppose the motion.

Mr. GENET (warmly)—I am not opposing it, but I don't like this thing.

Mr. TWEED—I accept [illegible] Kennedy.

Mr. GENET—Then I move for a division of the question, and call for the ayes and noes.

The motion being carried by a vote of twenty-three, the original motion making the Charter a special order for to-morrow was carried by a vote of twenty-three to one.

The Charter will therefore pass to-morrow, and probably go to the Governor for his signature.

Senators generally seem to accept it as the only legislation which can be obtained this session for the government of the city of New York.

THE HUNDREDS OF POLITICIANS

who came up to-day represent nearly all the branches of the city government. Sheriff's office, Board of Aldermen, police justices, tax officers, Comptroller's office and all the rest may be disappointed in their expectations that any changes in their departments will be made in this now all-important instrument.

THE BAPTISM OF THE BABY

will take place to-morrow. The ceremony will radiate with the smiles of Tweed and Frear, and no doubt even Genet, Creamer and Norton will drink its good health at the baptismal font.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

but little was done, the session being devoted to the consideration of private claims bills.

THE CHARTER QUESTION.

The Union League Club Committee Before the Senate Legislative Committee on the New Charter—What Horace Greeley Suggests—He Wants the Central Park Commission to Remain Untouched—The Irresponsibility of Two Local Governments.

ALBANY, April 4, 1870.

The Senate Committee on the new Charter for the city of New York met in the Delavan House this afternoon at four o'clock, Senator Tweed in the chair. There was a large attendance, including many gentlemen from the city of New York.

The CHAIRMAN said:—The committee has met to hear the advocates of the opponents to the Charter for the city of New York. We shall be happy to hear gentlemen representing interests in the city.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY rose and said:—I appear on behalf of a meeting of citizens convened at the rooms of the Union League Club, and representing a large amount of taxpaying interest, and earnestly devoted to good government. I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting when I say they do not wish to be regarded by your committee as either advocates or opponents of the document now before you. They ask me to offer, as one of their number, to set forth certain amendments they wish to be made to that Charter, but they do not offer them in any factious spirit. Nor do they desire to be understood by you or by any member of the Legislature as enemies of the charter reform. On the other hand, they ask me to appear before you and assure you that reform is an especial necessity of the city, and as they regard this document as embodying many excellent advances toward reform we are not here to ask you to reject it. We ask you to improve it. We ask you to adopt certain amendments that will make it more useful and more efficient, as we think, than it would be in the state in which it was first presented. We have waked up for several mornings past with the news in our ears that a new charter had been adopted or had been rejected in the Assembly, and it seemed to me that the citizens of New York should have had time to consider any such document. We hear that this was rushed through on a previous question, or something of that sort, without having any time for amendment. I do not care who should be the framers of a charter. No one man is able to frame a charter for the city of New York, and no document can be such a charter as we need unless it had been duly and wisely discussed. Besides the million living in the city of New York there are probably not less than two or three millions whose property is there who are members of the community without being actual voters. Our time is spent there; our labor is given there, and whatever we have of fortunes or of hope of fortunes is under the government and control of the body which you are called upon to reform. Allow me to say I hope this will not be taken as an attempt to make a party charter. That is something we entirely disclaim; in fact it is my opinion that you cannot amend a charter or make a charter for the benefit of a party. Now, in presenting to you the programme of resolutions which were adopted at that meeting I shall refer to the first item on this card, which, indeed, lies at the foundation of what I have to say to-day. That is the purification of our election. I dont care if an archangel were to make a charter for the city of New York, and then you were to elect by ballot-box stuffers, it would not be possible to have an honest government. The foundation of all reform in the government of the city of New York must be the conviction that every legal voter is at liberty to cast one ballot into the ballot box and that no one else can cast in any ballot whatever. If you have secured us that, you have secured us the thing we most need. To-day it is commonly believed in the city of New York that a large proportion of the votes are fraudulently cast, and that votes so fraudulently cast or fraudulently counted have determined most of our recent elections; and just so long as this continues just so long shall we have a bad city government. We are anxious, then, first of all things, that there should be such an elective law as should embody these principles:—First, that the receiver is as bad as the thief; that the man who incites or suborns men to vote illegally should be punished at least as severely as the person whom he incites to vote.

Mr. KENNEDY was understood to say that that was provided for in another bill.

Mr. GREELEY said he had not examined it.

Mr. GREELEY continued:—The men who do the dishonest voting are usually poor and wretched persons whom nobody knows, nobody sees. Now the law which strikes at the man who hires such persons as I pays them, whether by office or by money, or only by letting them off from some petty offence, is a good one. There is where the foundation is to be laid. The law should swear every election officer to receive none but legal voters and to count these votes exactly as they are cast. The man should swear that, and be punished for perjury if in any manner he receives illegal votes and counts votes fraudulently.

Mr. KENNEDY—The proposed law provides for all that.

Mr. GREELEY—I have not seen that. You have now State officers who are under no responsibility to the Governor nor to each other, who may be, in fact, on terms of hostility with the Executive; and yet he has no control whatever over these persons. You may have officers connected with the State Prisons who are actually a disgrace to the administration in power, and yet the Executive has no power of removal. So with regard to the canals. This is a mistake which has been followed in our present Charter; for such fashions go downward from State to municipal governments. And such is now the foundation of our claim for better government. The precedent of decentralization has been too faithfully followed in our city. There is no responsible head of the government of the city. Make the Executive master of the situation, with no executive department that is not responsible to and removable by him. That is the improvement we ask for. Now, let me point out to you some other amendments which I think are required. There was something said in regard to sectarian schools, but I don't think that can be attached to the Charter. It is a matter that has no relation to it and had better be considered separately.

The CHAIRMAN—I have seen clergymen of various denominations and we shall arrange that in a different manner.

Mr. GREELEY—Very well. Our meeting next asks you to abolish the distinction between the city and county government. It creates an idle Executive, which seems to be the source of all our woes. If you seek to find out the source of some wrong that has been done you find that the Mayor has no power over the doer. We want a Mayor who shall be the head of the government, and to whom we can say, "There is a piece of corruption uncovered; you are responsible for these men failing to do their duty, for you have the power to remove them."

Mr. KENNEDY—This being a local Charter, having exclusive reference to the city of New York, you can't join it to the county.

Mr. GREELEY—We say in the next place that we should prefer the Central Park Commission to remain as it is. In the opinion of all intelligent citizens it has been exceedingly well managed. For myself I can say that I know nothing of the politics of any single employé of the Board, but I know that in the popular mind the Park has been managed with exceeding fidelity and intelligence. We would like to let alone that which, in every one's judgment, is now done well. Of course, if it should make the Mayor head of all the government, we should not object to his having control over it; but preserve it to us as it now exists.

The CHAIRMAN—We do not desire to change it.

Mr. GREELEY—I am glad of that. Another point this programme advocates is the limiting the term of all officers to the time for which the Mayor shall be elected. This, you see, is very important. The Charter is based upon the theory that all officers of the city government shall be absolutely responsible to one responsible head; but if there is to be a Comptroller here and a Street Department there, over whom the Mayor has no power, there can be no responsibility. Suppose that any officer has been appointed by some former Mayor. If the Mayor cannot control that man we cannot hold the Mayor responsible for the government of the city. He cannot be responsible for officers whom he cannot appoint or remove. Another principle which we thought it would be right that you should embody in this bill [illegible], no voter should vote for more than [illegible] that the Legislature [illegible] to be elected. [illegible] principle in the Charter. I am also asked a hundred times in a month what are the emoluments of this or that officer of the Corporation, and I am always obliged to say that I don't know. There is something bad there. For instance. A man is paid so much for Comptroller and so much as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. One man is a member of the Police Board, and he is also a member of the Board of Excise. Now what we believe to be just and right is to give a fair salary to every officer and have done with it. Pay him a fair salary and require him to do the work for the money, so that we may know how much he is paid and what his duties really are. I also think it would be desirable that the Mayor should have the appointment of the Corporation Counsel, because if he were secretly the enemy of the Mayor (and I have known such things) the latter might be led into a great deal of trouble by simply following his advice on legal matters. I think, too, that the docks and wharves ought to be under one Board of Commissioners; but I will not insist upon that. I think, too, there ought to be a regulation providing that persons shall not hold more than one office under the city government. I think you will see how necessary that is. If you take the Comptroller's report you cannot tell what are the names of the persons receiving salaries there. They appear only as a "first clerk," "second clerk," and so on, and we do not know whether these men exist or not, or whether they are absolutely earning their money or not. People understand that there are a good many men receiving salaries who do not personally render any service.

The CHAIRMAN—We thought that more a matter of ordinance than of State law.

Mr. GREELEY—I think it would be better to fix it here. You intend to give us a good Board of Aldermen, and no doubt the first Board will be a good one; but the next will be a poor one, and I am afraid that in a little time you will want to deny that you had anything to do with the working of the Board. We want it fixed now, so that we may be safe in future. In reference to the appointment of officers by the present Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, I think it would have been better if the charter had given the appointment to the new Mayor, so that we might have a new deal all round. After referring to a few subordinate points, Mr. Greeley closed with a reference to the present registry, which, he said, was of little benefit as a check against frauds at elections.

SAMMY TILDEN'S REMARKS.

Mr. TILDEN then addressed the committee, introducing his objections by saying that he came here to injure no party of men, but simply to contribute what he might be able to a result in which he, the committee and "all of us" have a great interest. He said he had no motive beyond that of securing the very best charter for New York city that could be got. Nothing on earth would induce him to enter upon a career of city politics. He had no feeling of unkindness towards any human being. He then stated his objections at length to the charter before the committee, which did not, however, appear to make much impression upon their minds.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 4, 1870.

REPORTS.

Mr. TWEED—The New York Charter bill. On motion of Mr. Tweed it was made the special order for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal.

On motion of Mr. KENNEDY the New York City Election and General State Election bills were made the special order for the same time.

Mr. HARDENBURGH—The One Mill Canal Tax bill, also the Seven-eighth Mill Canal Tax bill.

Mr. C. F. NORTON—To provide for the payment of the certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HUBBARD—Amending the Insurance law by including glass or glass plate.

Mr. BANKS—Amending the charter of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company—making provisions as to the election of directors.

Mr. BRAND—Defining the rights of married men, equalizing the rights of husband and wife—the same as Mr. Banker's bill in the House.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:—Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt for the next fiscal year. Authorizing the Utica Water Works Company to increase its capital stock. Appropriating $50,000 to the Homœopathic Asylum for Insane at Middletown.

THE STATE TAX OF MASSACHUSETTS.—It is reported that the Finance Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have agreed to recommend a tax of $3,600,000. This is the largest tax but one ever levied in the State. In 1866 the tax was $5,000,000; in 1867, $6,000,000; in 1868, $2,000,000, and in 1869, $2,500,000.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

No Political Interference Wanted—A Committee of Citizens to Proceed to Albany to Protest Against a Transfer of Control.

A largely attended meeting of those desirous of not having the Legislature interfere with the Central Park Commission was held yesterday morning at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Mr. Martin called the meeting to order and Mr. James W. Beekman presided. Mr. Whitney offered the subjoined resolutions.

Among the speakers were William E. Darling, who said he saw solid men gathered here impressed with with the significance of this movement. Fifteen years ago wise men saw the sanitary benefit of a park, and reclaimed the desolate swamps. The politicians wished to pervert it to base uses. The commission was appointed, whose wisdom and integrity was unimpeachable. The Park cost $10,000,000, and $100,000,000 was added to the value of contiguous property. Mr. William B. Ogden said that the Park cultivated civility of manners. If it comes into the hands of party politics it will lose its character and cease to be the pleasure ground and pride of the people. If this charter is not amended in this particular its days are numbered. Let one thing be saved from this spirit of destructive partisan spirit. Mr. Opdyke followed in much the same spirit and hoped that a strong committee would be appointed to go to Albany and contest the measure to interfere with the Park. Mr. John H. Sherwood said that the use of his name in the HERALD yesterday morning was unauthorized. Mr. Fuller, from Fort Washington, said that putting a man in the place of Andrew H. Green the Park Commissioner, would be found to be a fatal mistake. After some further discussion the meeting adopted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas in certain of the bills now pending in the Legislature of this State changes are proposed in respect to the Central Park Commission,

Resolved, That the present Commissioners of the Central Park have, by the performance of their duties, established a character for capacity and integrity which is honorable to them, useful to the State and worthy of the public gratitude and support, and that the generally settled conviction of the people in their favor rests now on stronger grounds than ever.

Resolved, That in the present incomplete state of their work, the unity of the plan, the perfection of the design and the artistic finish will be best secured by continuing the work under the same persons who have carried it thus far successfully.

Resolved, That whatever other provisions may be made for the city government, proper regard for the public interests and the completion of their work requires that the management of the Park and other works under the Central Park Commissioners should remain unchanged.

COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That a committee of nineteen be appointed to proceed to Albany to represent this meeting before the Legislature, and that this meeting will, on their call, convene again:—William R. Martin, James W. Beekman, William B. Ogden, L. S. Morris, L. N. Fuller, W. H. Raynor, George Opdyke, William A. Darling, W. H. Whitbeck, R. D. Hatch, John N. Sherwood, S. H. Wales, John O'Brien, Henry A. Heiser, Charles L. Cornish, John H. Watson, Griffith Rowe, A. Van Valkenburgh, Cyrus Clarke.

ANOTHER TWEED RATIFICATION.

Large Meeting in the Thirteenth Ward—The Action of "Big Six" Sustained—Speeches, &c.

A meeting to sustain the late action of Senator William M. Tweed and Mr. Timothy J. Campbell, of the Sixth Assembly district, was held last evening at Clinton Hall, in the Thirteenth ward. In spite of the storm it was attended by the largest gathering of people ever known at a political meeting in the ward. There was no band in attendance and no call issued with the exception of an advertisement in the HERALD.

The meeting was called to order by Marshal Tooker, who, in a neat and appropriate speech, introduced Mr. William M. Tracey, and Mr. Healey was chosen secretary. Mr. Tracy, on taking the chair, alluded briefly to the object of the meeting, and referred in eulogistic terms to the recent *coup d'état* of Mr. Tweed and his friends at Albany, in which he claimed the old and tried democracy had achieved a triumph over external and intestine foes. The following resolution was then presented and unanimously adopted:—

By the democratic electors of the Thirteenth ward in mass meeting assembled, That the official conduct of our representatives in the State Legislature, the Senator of the Fourth district, Hon. William M. Tweed, and the Assemblyman of the Fourth, Hon. Timothy J. Campbell, have been consistent with our view of the right, and we hereby heartily endorse it.

A letter was read from Mr. Campbell, dated at the Delavan House, Albany; also a despatch from William M. Tweed at the same place, and one from Mayor Hall, dated on board the cars *en route*.

Judge George M. Curtiss, of the Marine Court, next addressed the meeting, stating that he had been a life-long friend of Mr. Tweed; that he was also a warm personal friend of very many of the opposition; that it was one of the most disagreeable tasks of his life to be compelled to take action against friends whom he esteemed so highly in their personal relations, and in whose judgment and integrity he had always placed the most implicit trust. But in an emergency of such [illegible] then expressed his [illegible] which threatened the Mr. Tweed and his *confrères* and he thought [illegible] only one which would preserve the prestige of the party and lead it on to new victories.

After a speech by Mr. J. Maclear and singing by Mr. Kerrigan the meeting adjourned.

Tweed, "The Noblest Roman of Them All."

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Central William M. Tweed Democratic Association was held last evening at their hall, No. 112 East Broadway. The object of the meeting was to take such action as may be deemed necessary in regard to the Charter now pending at the State capital. Richard Walters, presided. Speeches eulogizing the patriotism and honesty of Senator Tweed were made by Major D. P. Conyngham, editor of the *Sunday Democrat*, J. P. Solomon, M. F. Dooly, M. Brophy and others. At the conclusion of the speeches counsellor Dowley offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the democratic electors of the Fourth Senatorial district, do hereby express our hearty approval of the noble and fearless manner in which our Senator, Hon. William M. Tweed is laboring to guard the interests and liberty of this great metropolis.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Hon. Peter B. Sweeny, Hon. William M. Tweed and their coadjutors; and we hereby call on them to use their influence to reunite the democratic ranks in this city, and to hasten the passage of the Charter now pending in the Senate, believing it to be for the best interests of our fellow citizens.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT IN JERSEY.

The Opinion of Attorney General Gilchrist—The Princeton Folks Advised to Submit Gracefully.

The charter election in Princeton came off yesterday, and it was the first in the State of New Jersey since the fifteenth amendment went into operation. There was some loud grumbling on the part of democrats against their colored brethren, and as threats of violence were made Mayor Stonaker communicated with Attorney General Gilchrist, asking the question, "Have the negroes a right to vote?" Mr. Gilchrist replied promptly, and without any equivocation whatever. He believed that the ratification of the amendment was obtained by unconstitutional force, and that on this ground it may finally be held by all branches of the government never to have been in force; yet the judges of election should treat the matter as a practical one, and receive the votes of negroes. Any judge, he adds, who refuses to do this, will undoubtedly subject himself to the penalty of the law, and if the courts decide he is wrong, to a civil suit, and the person elected may, if the votes refused would have defeated him, lose his election. Mr. Gilchrist concludes as follows:—"As a practical, present question of the hour the right of the colored man to vote, if he is otherwise qualified, should be treated as settled in his favor." This opinion is not very palatable to the hard-shell democracy of little Jersey.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT JUBILEE.

The colored people of Paterson, N. J., had a parade yesterday afternoon through the principal streets, in the face of the driving storm. In the evening a jubilee meeting was held in the Wigwam, when speeches were made by several parties of both colors. Negroes voted at some of the primary meetings held in Paterson on Friday night—democratic meetings at that.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Long Island Railroad Employe Killed by a Flushing Train.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, Brian Tiemoney, a brakesman on a Long Island construction train laying at Winfield, was struck and killed by a passing train at that place in the following manner:—He, with some other of the train hands, while their train was awaiting the arrival of the quarter to nine o'clock Long Island train from the East on a side track, went into the Flushing depot, and hearing a whistle, which they supposed was their expected train, they rushed out and, in attempting to cross the track, Tiemoney was struck by the locomotive of the Flushing train, which was approaching and which proved to be the one which whistled. He was thrown by the pilot of the engine under the platform of the depot. When taken out he was insensible and lived but a few hours. It is thought that in jumping from the platform he must have stumbled, as it is very high, and been unable to recover himself before he was struck.

The unfortunate man lived at Woodside and leaves a wife and a number of children to mourn his loss.

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EUROPE.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE'S TRIAL.

The Weight of Noir's Blow, His Social Bearing in Paris, and the Prince's Conduct in Battle in Africa.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI INVALIDED.

The Prince Imperial of France and the Soldiers of Marengo.

The Duke de Aumale on the Montpensier-Bourbon Duel.

The French Transatlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, from Havre, by way of Brest, March 25, in the afternoon, arrived at this port yesterday evening, after an extraordinarily rapid passage of a little over eight and a half days. By this service the Ville de Paris has anticipated the mail report of the Cunard steamer which sailed from Liverpool the same day.

The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool the 24th and Queenstown the 25th of March, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her newspaper mail advices have been anticipated to a very great extent by the report of the steamship Idaho, delivered on Sunday, which was published in the HERALD yesterday. The City of Antwerp brings, however, special European correspondence in detail of our cable telegrams, with files dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

Advices from Rome to the 22d of March state that Cardinal Antonelli had been suffering from a violent attack of gout, which so affected the articulations of his hands that he could not finish the Pontifical reply to Count Daru's latest despatch. That reply will be a courteous refusal. The authority for this item is the *Memorial Diplomatique*.

The existence of a ministerial crisis in Austria is by turns affirmed and contradicted.

The Paris *Débats* publishes a letter from Rome March 21. The writer says:—

You may expect to see the Council very shortly adjourned for at least six months. The adversaries of the dogma of infallibility, or of the opportuneness of its definition, are far from being discouraged. Their number, their personal worth, and, above all, the proportional majority of Catholics represented by them, gives them a confidence that the proclamation of the dogma will be rendered impossible. I doubt much whether the Roman Curia will be deterred by these considerations; the numerical majority will be considered sufficient to affirm the will of the Holy Spirit; and when men believe themselves supported by that powerful auxiliary they are not often disposed to pause in their career.

In the English House of Lords, March 24, the hearing of the Wicklow Peerage case was resumed. The Solicitor General continued his summing up of the evidence on behalf of the infant claimant. When he had concluded his address Dr. Ball rose to reply. The Lord Chancellor said their lordships would take time to consider their judgment, but they hoped to deliver it before Easter.

In Chambers, in London, Lord Penzance made an order on the application of Sir Charles Mordaunt directing that the costs that had been incurred by Sir Charles in the first petition of the famous divorce suit should be separated from those incurred on a subsequent occasion, and ordered that the whole of the costs should be taxed.

Mrs. Goderich, one of the parties in the Goderich divorce case, already reported in our columns, was summoned for alleged perjury at Guildhall, London, by the father of her husband. The summons was dismissed amidst the loud cheers of those in court.

At the Kerry, Ireland, Assizes, a second batch of persons charged with riot and assault at Killarney, when celebrating the supposed victory of Mr. Kickham over Mr. Heron at the last Tipperary election, was convicted. Judge Fitzgerald said "he regarded the rejoicings as a manifestation of Fenianism." Daly and Connor were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A great meeting of Churchmen and others who are in favor of the support of religious education by the English government is to be held on the 6th of April at St. James's Hall, London, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

A large meeting at Greenock, Scotland, approved of the Lord Advocate's Tenure Abolition bill.

An English Parliamentary paper shows that the cost of all the dependencies and colonies of the British empire at the expense of the Exchequer in 1859 was £2,920,000. In 1866-67 the charge had risen to £4,101,855, which was reduced in 1867-68 to £3,967,000. The maintenance of Gibraltar cost last year £420,000, and that of Malta £414,000, "large sums, but amply repaid by the security these strongholds give to British commerce to the Levant and the East Indies. Canada cost £959,546, a sum which will be considerably reduced this year. The charge for Western Australia was £79,932; for South Australia, £1,975; Queensland, but £300; New South Wales, £3,763; Tasmania, £35,556, and New Zealand, £173,255.

Intelligence from New Zealand of February 25 reports great depression among the colonists, hostilities having commenced. Several skirmishes have taken place.

Mail telegrams from Australasia are dated at Sydney, February 23, and at Adelaide and Melbourne March 1. The line of steamers between Sydney and England via Honolulu and San Francisco was to commence running on the 26th March. Mr. Robertson, the late Premier, resigned his seat in the Legislative Body of Sydney. Parliament was prorogued pending a dissolution at Adelaide. Parliament reopened at Melbourne. The position of the Ministry is considered strong. The Fourteenth regiment embarks for England on the 10th of March. Business at Melbourne dull, but stock of goods large.

FRANCE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Trial—Incidents and Scenes in Court—The Weight of Noir's Blow.

[By the steamships yesterday we have the continuation of our mail reports of the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The chief points of the testimony were published in the HERALD yesterday. The following incidents and explanations occurred in court on the 24th of March, one day later.]

The Weight of the Blow Inflicted on the Prince.

The President, on March 24, asked the prisoner if he asserted that he had been struck with the closed hand, and he replied:—"Either a blow or a slap; the hand was half closed." In answer to a question the witness declared that he was quite sure the Prince said he had seen de Fonvielle's pistol before drawing his own, and added that he believed the prisoner too honorable a man to have made any statement to his old friends which was inconsistent with truth.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC'S TESTIMONY.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, journalist, was called, and on arriving in the witness box he bowed to the prisoner, who returned the salute. He then stated that he had previously to this event challenged M. Tomasi, of the *Revanche*, and M. Rochefort, of the *Marseillaise*, on behalf of the Prince; that immediately upon hearing of the death of Victor Noir he, in company with M. de la Garde and Captain Casanova, hastened to the Prince's house; that his object in going there was not solely to learn the details, but to garrison the dwelling and protect a woman and her children against a crowd which was said to be furious; that while in conversation M. de la Garde suddenly exclaimed, "What is that on the Prince's cheek?" that he then noticed a red and yellow mark, the effect of a recent contusion; that he asked the cause, and the accused replied that he had been struck. The witness stated that he was aware that the Prince always carried a revolver in his pocket, and added, "Moreover, that was not the moment to abandon the habit, for the fact is certain that for some time past the precaution is a useful one." (Movement in the audience.)

M. Floquet—On what part of the face was the bruise?

The Witness—As I never supposed the fact would be disputed, I paid no particular attention.

M. Floquet—But was it before or behind the ear?

The Witness—All round.

M. Floquet—You passed the previous day with the Prince; did you not have a fencing match with him?

The Witness—It would have been rather difficult to have done so as I had recently received a sword cut from a friend.

M. Floquet—Was not that friend the Prince?

The Witness (turning round and looking fixedly at the advocate)—What do you mean? I beg you to believe that the Prince has never wished to kill me. (Renewed movement.)

The President—Witness, address your observations to the Court, and you, advocate, do not question the witness except through me.

The witness then withdrew.

Captain Casanova, officer on half pay, corroborated the evidence of M. de Cassagnac.

M. Paul de Cassagnac was again asked where he saw the traces of the blow, and he answered, over the cheek.

The President—Bring back M. de Casanova. Where was the mark you saw?

The Witness—Towards the front.

The President—And you, accused?

The Prisoner—Before the ear.

A PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR INSULT.

Doctor Morel stated that he was the regular medical attendant of Prince Pierre and his family; that having been sent for on the day in question the Prince recounted what had transpired, and asked him what he would have done in his place. The witness replied that he would have killed both the intruders. (Prolonged sensation.) The doctor stated that he remarked a bruise on the cheek of the accused as large as a half crown, and that the Prince said:—"I am told that one of the persons is dead; before you attend to me go and see, perhaps something may yet be done for him." (Movement.) The witness added that he was the first to visit the Prince.

WHAT M. E. ARAGO TOLD ROCHEFORT.

M. Rochefort entered the court attended by three gendarmes. His arrival produced a great sensation. He narrated the circumstances which led to the challenge from the Prince, and explained that he had directly and grossly been insulted, contrary to the laws of duelling.

He also stated that M. Emanuel Arago, hearing of the challenge, told him to take precautions, for the Prince was an infamous scoundrel.

The President here interrupted M. Rochefort, who replied, "I don't know the Prince; I only repeat the words of M. Arago."

When his evidence was concluded M. Rochefort seated himself in the last row of seats set apart for journalists, several of whom shook hands with him.

THE JUDGE ON AMERICAN FASHIONS.

M. Ulric de Fonvielle was brought into court, and his appearance caused a general movement of curiosity. He declared that he was thirty-seven years old, and a writer in the *Marseillaise*; in conjunction with Victor Noir, he had gone on behalf of M. Grousset to challenge Prince Pierre Bonaparte. [The witness here repeated the conversation and action of the Prince as reported in our cable telegrams at the moment.] The witness added: I held the Prince in check with my weapon and made my way to the street, where I found my poor friend dying (movement); I was in a state of great excitement, and handed my revolver to a man who was there.

During this recital the Prince several times made gestures of denial, smiling sarcastically.

The witness further stated that Victor Noir was genteely dressed, and was perfectly aware of the observances due to the occasion, for he had made the remark, "We must show this Bonaparte what a gentleman is."

In reply to a question from the President as to why the seconds were selected from persons so directly interested in the quarrel, the witness said, "We were friends; we had no idea of having an affair with a murderer."

The accused (with animation)—You, who make use of Orsini bombs, it is you who are murderers!

The President, having remarked that Victor Noir being only twenty was very young for a second, the witness stated that he had always found the deceased calm and pacific.

In answer to further questions, M. de Fonvielle stated that he was accustomed invariably to carry a pistol about him, even in his own house. On being told that he ought not to have gone on such a mission armed, he replied, "I have also seen a Prince and a Duke make their servants beat people." (Sensation.)

The President—I have reproached the accused with carrying weapons about him. You will admit that I have a greater right to blame you for taking them into another man's house.

The Witness—If I had not been armed, I should not have gone there.

The President—Then you should not have gone at all. *America has furnished us with many good things, but we must not borrow such fashions from her.*

DEFAMING THE MEMORY OF THE PRINCE'S MOTHER.

M. Pascal Grousset, a writer in the *Marseillaise*, was the next witness. On the President putting the usual question, "Are you connected by birth or marriage with the accused?" he replied:—"His mother had too many lovers for me to know whether I am related to him or not." A great and painful sensation was produced in court by so grossly offensive a reply.

The Procureur Général Grandperret rose and declared that if the witness continued to express himself in such improper terms he (the speaker) should be obliged to demand the application of the law against insulters of public justice.

Grousset continued—I do not know the man Bonaparte; I had founded the *Revanche* with some democrats; none of us concerned ourselves about the accused, when a letter from him outraging us infamously was published in the *Avenir de la Corse*.

The witness here became greatly excited, and in referring to the police agents used the word *mouchards*.

The President—We cannot permit such expressions. The tone which you assume is offensive to the dignity of the Court.

He related his arrival at Auteuil with Sanson and their meeting with Victor Noir, as he staggered wounded from the house just as they were about to enter. "On learning," the witness exclaimed, "that a republican had just been killed by a Bonaparte, the inhabitants of Auteuil were afraid, showing how twenty years of empire had degraded France."

The Procureur Général Grandperret—I demand from the President that the prisoner shall be conducted back to prison and his previous deposition to the examining magistrate be read.

The Court, after a short deliberation, gave a decision in that sense, and the witness was removed by two gendarmes. Some murmurs were then heard, but were covered by applause from persons who approved of the measure. Grousset, on passing before de Fonvielle, embraced his friend.

DE FONVIELLE'S CHARACTER.

M. Cervoni had served under Garibaldi, with M. de Fonvielle, who stole a sum of 1,600 francs.

The President—We regret that the witness was cited to depose to such a fact.

M. Demange—We only made use of our right.

M. Laurier—M. Kergomar must be recalled, as an attempt is being made here to murder M. de Fonvielle in his honor.

M. Kergomar, re-examined—The circumstance mentioned by M. Cervoni is not the same as that to which I alluded yesterday when I affirmed that M. de Fonvielle, when in Italy, had been accused of an objectionable act which he had not committed, and of which I knew the author; I know nothing of what is now alleged.

M. Louvet, re-examined—I look on M. de Fonvielle as a perfectly honorable man; undoubtedly a theft had been committed at the time alluded to, but certainly not by him.

The list of witnesses being exhausted,

M. Floquet rose to speak for M. Salmon, Sr., *partie civile*.

The Procureur Général Grandperret had to demand against M. de Fonvielle the penalties laid down in the penal code against such persons as troubled a court of justice.

M. de Fonvielle was then brought back and asked for an explanation, after which a number of persons deposed to the violent language which he had used on the occasion in question.

The Court then withdrew to deliberate, and after a delay of twenty minutes, returned and pronounced a judgment, condemning de Fonvielle to ten days' imprisonment and the cost of the incident.

The proceedings of the day then terminated.

VICTOR NOIR'S CHARACTER AND INTENT.

M. Delasle, a retired officer of the French Army, stated that he had heard at the Café du Helder words to the effect that Noir would not fail this time to do for Bonaparte.

M. de Fresne, proprietor of the café, heard some words uttered, and said that Noir had been engaged in altercation at his café.

M. Bouret, proprietor of the Café Madrid, deposed to having witnessed a quarrel on the Boulevard between Noir and another man, when blows passed; but witness did not know if Noir gave or received them.

M. Constantino, proprietor of dancing rooms at Montparnese, stated that he had several times been compelled to request Noir to leave his establishment on account of his quarrels with persons of the lowest class.

M. de Villes, chemist, declared that he heard two people in a cab previous to the event, one of whom said, "Have you a revolver; I have got a sword-stick?" A juryman here asked if the cab was open or closed, but witness could not say. M. Floquet observed that in the preliminary instructions the witness had spoken of a closed carriage.

THE PRINCE'S CONDUCT IN BATTLE.

General Plombain testified to the courage of the Prince at Zoutcher, in Algeria.

Maitre Laurier asked if the witness knew the circumstances under which the Prince had left the army.

General Plombain in reply said he understood a mission was confided to the Prince.

Maitre Laurier rejoined that there was no question of a mission, but of a resignation.

Maitre Leroux admitted that the Prince had committed a fault, but said he conducted himself gallantly before the enemy, and that he did not resign.

General Plombain asked what would have been said in France if the cousin of the President of the republic had been killed by the Arabs.

Maitre Laurier replied that it would have been said that he did his duty bravely. (Sensation in court.)

The Prince here observed that General Plombain had more courage than the faction to which the advocates belonged.

This remark elicited mingled murmurs and applause, whereupon

Maitre Laurier complained of being insulted by the Prince without the slightest provocation.

"You this moment laughed in my face," replied the Prince.

M. Fonvielle shouted out to the Prince from the further end of the court, "You basely assassinated Victor Noir."

Violent protestations and much excitement followed this interruption, and a passionate altercation arose between groups in court, during which M. de Fonvielle, supported by gendarmes, was led out, and the Prince was withdrawn.

The sitting was entirely suspended for some minutes, but the Prince was afterwards brought in again.

The Soldiers of the First Empire and the Prince Imperial—"Any of Marengo?"—"Present."

Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, March 24, reports the following affecting incident illustrative of the Bonaparte Empire, present and past:—

An interesting ceremony took place on Monday at the Tuileries, in the grand saloon of the First Consul, where the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial received a number of old soldiers of the First Empire, presented by M. Belmontet, Deputy, with an appropriate address, to which the Emperor replied in the most cordial terms. That gentleman, in directing the attention of the young Prince to those relics of the Grand Army, said:—"Monseigneur, here is the past which creates the future. These old survivors of the Imperial glories represent all our great battles."

"Are there any of Marengo?" (14th June, 1800) asked the Prince.

"Present, Monseigneur," replied two of the old men.

In honor of the occasion the Emperor conferred two crosses, one on an old cuirassier who had served fifty-two years and the other on M. le Baron, formerly an officer on the staff, author of a "Code de Relations Internationales," published in London. On leaving the Tuileries the old soldiers went in a body to the Restaurant Chatelain for the commemoration banquet of the 20th March.

The Bonaparte Magna Charta—What the Press Says of Napoleon's Manifesto.

The great subject of discussion in the Paris journals of March 24 is the Emperor's letter to M. Emile Ollivier relative to the constituent power hitherto confided to the Senate, but for the future to be shared by that body with the Lower Chamber. The phrase which seems to have most struck the imagination of the journalists is that in which the imperial writer speaks of "restoring to the nation that part of the constituent power which it had delegated." The Senate will therefore again become a Chamber of Peers, but without hereditary descent, and will in consequence exercise greater influence in the conduct of affairs. The general opinion of the document is decidedly favorable, and some portions of the press go so far as to designate this act of the Emperor as "the crowning of the edifice" so frequently asked for.

The *Liberté* says very little, but its observations are most emphatic:—

The Napoleon dynasty is henceforth founded. Who now, if bold enough to attack it, would be strong enough to shake it? There cannot fairly remain the smallest room for distrust in any impartial mind. Those who still questioned the sincerity of the Emperor can no longer doubt it.

The *Parlement* is also extremely strong in its approval. Thus:—

Democracy has gained a great victory, and the national sovereignty has recovered its majestic integrity. To the Emperor, and to no one else, France will owe this conquest.

The *Public* uses the following language:—

We loudly applaud the Emperor for having taken these resolutions. They restore to his authority all its prestige—to the democratic empire all its power. They avert a crisis which was assuming a threatening aspect, and from which the Cabinet of January 2 was not in a position to escape, after having imprudently provoked it. This is the last act of the personal power, but it is one that takes a striking vengeance on all the calumnies put in circulation.

The *Constitutionnel* expresses itself in these terms:—

The French Senate, although differing in origin and composition from many other high chambers in Europe, resembles them, however, in one point; it discusses and decides the fundamental reforms of the charter and of legislation more deliberately than the elective chamber. Certain minds, with good intentions, doubtless, but certainly too impatient, infer from this slowness that the Senate is hostile to the new *régime*, and go so far as to dispute the right of that assembly to the influence it holds from the constitution itself, under the pretext that it is not the produce of an election, but owes its existence to the choice of the sovereign. To reason thus is, in our opinion, to misinterpret both the state of French society and the very position occupied, in virtue of the constitution of 1852, by the Senate of the second empire.

We take the following passage from the *Patrie*:—

This letter shows that the Emperor, with the admirable political sense of which he has given so many proofs since the last elections, has, on the grave question of the constituent powers, listened to the advice of his Ministry and sided with the liberal and moderate men who, we feel convinced, form the immense majority of the nation. All the reactionary intrigues and pusillanimous suggestions have failed before the high sentiments of that great mind.

The *Siècle* is more outspoken, and in one of those gleams of frankness and sincerity which sometimes actuate it pronounces its opinion without hesitation, saying:—

The imperial letter severs the cable which still bound us to absolute power. The situation was besides a serious one. The question of the constituent authority, once raised, required imperiously a solution.

The *Temps*, in its remarks, puts forward the theory that under a parliamentary system it is "the Ministry that ought to have acted in the matter, and not the Emperor."

The *Avenir National* is quite discontented with the Emperor for not having gone farther.

SPAIN.

The Montpensier-Bourbon Duel—The Duke d'Aumale's Letter.

The Duke d'Aumale has written the following letter to a gentleman at Paris:—

WOODNORTON, EVESHAM, March 17, 1870.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have at length received direct news from Montpensier. He was better and again shown a letter [illegible] who is not an admirer of the Duke; but it depicts the attitude of the latter in terms which have drawn tears from my eyes. * * * "Who would have told me," exclaimed Montpensier, "that I who have always been unwilling to learn fencing and the use of the pistol, and who hold duelling and the punishment of death in horror, could ever? * * * I have done my duty and only thought of avoiding a misfortune. God willed it."

HENRI D'ORLEANS.

ROME.

Pio Nono and Montalembert.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Paris, March 23, publishes an authorized version of the prohibition by the Pope (that the prohibition did come from his Holiness is now admitted) of the funeral service for M. de Montalembert arranged by the Bishop of Orleans. Summarizing a letter from Rome, which is said to have arrived just as it was going to press, the *Memorial* says:—

The sad news of M. de Montalembert's death was telegraphed to Monsignor de Merode as soon as it occurred by his family. Monsignor de Merode is obliged to keep his bed, in consequence of a fall, and therefore requested Monsignor Dupanloup to arrange for the funeral service. The Bishop of Orleans eagerly accepted the task, but he forgot that it was necessary, for form's sake at any rate, to ask authority from the Bishop of Rome, who is the Pope; for according to the rules of the ecclesiastical hierarchy no strange bishop can officiate without the consent of the diocesan. This forgetfulness on the part of the Bishop of Orleans is the more remarkable from the fact that he addressed at the same time an invitation to the Fathers of the Council to be present at the ceremony which he was about to celebrate in the Church of the Ara Coeli at the Capitol. The Pope having indirectly heard of Monsignor Dupanloup's arrangements, declared that M. de Montalembert had rendered to religion services too great not to be honored by the Head of the Church by the celebration at the Church of Santa Maria Transpontina—the parish church of the Vatican—of a funeral service at which he would himself be present. This contradicts the report that the Pope was opposed to the performance of the service.

ENGLAND.

Miss Lydia Thompson in the Divorce Court.

[From the London Globe (evening) March 24.]

This afternoon the case of Watkins vs. Watkins was heard. The petitioner was a widow of considerable means, and settled £300 a year on the respondent on the marriage. After the ceremony the husband persistently refused to consummate the marriage and frequently ill-treated his wife by beating and kicking her.

The respondent's valet proved that Miss Lydia Thompson, the well known actress, was in the habit of visiting his master, and that on many occasions he saw long, fair hair on his master's face and coat after Miss Lydia Thompson's visits. The respondent left England to go to America with Miss Lydia Thompson and dismissed witness, as he said he would be a spy upon him. Evidence was also given of his adultery with a Mrs. Douglas, which being more conclusive than that against Miss Thompson, the Judge Ordinary granted a decree *nisi* on that ground, with costs.

Dress Fashions at Court.

[From the London Post, March 24.]

Her Majesty the Queen held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, the Hon. Mrs. Stoner, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Hon. C. L. Wood and Captain Ellis, and escorted by a detachment of the Second Life Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise was present at the drawing room, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Palace from Gloucester House, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt.

The Queen wore a black moire antique dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds and rubies over a white tulle headdress, with a long veil. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and brooches of diamonds and rubies, the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a train of green satin, covered with fine Irish lace, and a petticoat of rich green silk, trimmed with plaitings of tulle and satin and a flounce of Irish lace, looped with bouquets of stephanotis. Headdress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Catharine of Russia, Victoria and Albert and the Danish Order.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise wore a train of rich white satin, trimmed with fringed ruches and satin and a petticoat of white silk, with lace flounces and bows of satin. Headdress, feathers, veil, diamond tiara and red roses; diamond ornaments. The Victoria and Albert Order and the Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

JENKINS IN A NEW ROLE.—A Southern paper states that Jenkins signalizes his advent into Texas by an appearance in a journal called the Greenville *Herald*. A few personal *rencontres* are the well known passports to social rank in Texas, and the Jenkins of the Greenville *Herald* thus gives the title to fame of a newly-married couple:—"It has recently been ascertained by undoubted authority that the former husband of the above named lady was a desperado and killed by United States soldiers shortly after Ben Bickerstaff's death."

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Synopsis of His Reply to Senator Chandler's Speech—He is Prepared to Prove that the Charges Brought Against Him Were Unjust—Why He Did Not Offer New Evidence Before.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870.

General Fitz John Porter's reply to the recent speech by Senator Chandler in regard to his application for a rehearing upon new testimony has been addressed to the Senator, with the request that it be laid before the Senate to show into what grave errors Mr. Chandler had fallen "in endeavoring to do justice to history." The main points of the reply, which was distributed to members of Congress to-day, may be summarized as follows:—

He has proof that Mr. Lincoln, just before his death, promised to reopen the case on production of new evidence; that he expressed a high opinion of his (Porter's) bravery and fidelity, and that he had based his approval of sentence on Judge Holt's opinion, not having had time to examine the case himself. Replying to Pope's first charge of disobedience to orders in not marching his troops (August 29, 1862) until two hours later than ordered, and to Chandler's additional assertion that Hooker was out of ammunition and might have been destroyed by the delay, General Porter says:—

I shall prove, when I get a rehearing, that I put off starting—two hours only of night—by the urgent advice of the generals of division. Their reasons were the following:—That my command had reached Warrenton Junction at a late hour, without food, very much fatigued by a long and difficult march—the last of thirteen days and nights of marching and broken rest; that the night was pitch dark, the road was bad and blocked up with wagon trains in considerable confusion; that the spirit and purpose of the order would be best carried out by delaying the march till daybreak, because the troops would have their night's rest, and would make the march with more rapidity and fewer delays, and reach their destination in condition for immediate action; and that, as we were informed, the "enemy was then retreating" from before General Pope, the necessity was not pressing, and as my command would be required to aid in "driving him from Manassas and clearing the country between that and Gainesville." The troops, already worn out and needing rest and sleep, if required to renew the march at an earlier hour than daybreak would be disabled for the service several miles beyond Bristoe. I shall prove that, though appreciating the soundness of their reasons, I was decidedly of the opinion that "the order should be obeyed;" that "he who gave the order knew whether the necessities of the case should warrant the exertions that had to be made to comply with it," and that I yielded to the advice of my generals only after being assured by the bearer of the order that he had been delayed by the darkness of the night and the blocked condition of the road.

I shall prove that the result showed that literal compliance with the order was impracticable; that no time was lost by the delay, but the march made all the quicker for it, and that I arrived as soon as other troops commanded by as true soldiers as ever breathed, coming a shorter distance and under as urgent orders.

I shall prove that, when I did arrive, there was and had been nothing for me to do, and that I remained at Bristoe all that day, under injunctions from General Pope, twice repeated through the day, to "remain at Bristoe; when wanted you will be sent for." Also, I shall prove that I knew nothing about Hooker wanting ammunition, and that he did not want any, and did not take any when it reached him. In brief, I shall prove this charge of Pope not only false, but frivolous, and only suggested as a makeweight to the far more serious accusations arising from the transactions of the next day. New proof is ready on all these points.

Considering this a full refutal of the charges laid against him, based on his action at the second Bull run, of the 27th and 28th August, 1862, General Porter says that the well known "joint order" to General McDowell and himself was, according to all testimony, McDowell's included, freely complied with, and that when McDowell—under the "discretion" given under the "joint order"—elected to march away from Porter, taking one-half of the whole force, he left Porter confronted by all of Longstreet's force, double and more in number, in position selected, and, as Longstreet now writes, "most anxious to bring on a fight."

Porter claims that he desired to show this on his trial, as against Pope's charge, that Longstreet was fifty miles away, and he now adduces Longstreet's own testimony to prove that he (Porter) was right and Pope and McDowell wrong. He claims that McDowell's testimony against him on the trial should not have been taken, as he (McDowell) admitted a "want of memory" on vital points, and had this want supplied by a member of the court; who, though acting judicially in Porter's case, left the bench to testify against him. The details of the movements of McDowell's and Porter's corps, under the joint order from Pope, as well as the corroborative testimony of federal and rebel generals, obtained since Porter's trial, are very full, and, Porter claims, overwhelmingly in his favor and against Pope; and he challenges his accusers to meet him before a military tribunal of the best army men. With the full evidence he now has to present, he says, they dare not meet the truth.

Porter asserts that the final and most important order from Pope, given at twenty minutes past four P. M., August 29, 1862, was not delivered to him till two hours later, then too late to execute it; and, as this was deemed one of the most vital points against him on the trial, he adduces elaborate proof to sustain his assertion, and goes on to show that according to the full evidence now in hand his action not only was the best for his corps, but, according to the universal testimony of Lee, Longstreet and others commanding the enemy's forces, "saved Pope from [illegible]" By this and other new testimony—federal and Confederate—Pope's charges fall to the ground, and his conviction is proved most unjust. He asks, therefore, to be heard. Referring to the new evidence he proposes to adduce, Porter says:—

You, sir, may ask why, now, I have to offer so much new evidence which should have been attainable at the time from our own ranks? I reply that it was not obtainable, for the following reasons:—

First—That the times and circumstances checked a free expression or offering of testimony.

Second—That permission was refused me by the Secretary of War early in the trial to send my aids to the army at Fredericksburg to see witnesses and gather testimony.

Third—That when I did send, on my own responsibility, my aids to the army, letters to and from them and others were purloined or opened and robbed of information.

Fourth—Some witnesses, I was persuaded, could furnish reliable information in my favor; but their names and location I was not apprised of; and others whom I knew would testify to very important facts in my behalf did not appear till the moment they were called to testify.

In the former case I, of course, lost not only the benefit of their testimony, but also the benefit of the information they had as to what other persons could prove in my favor. In the latter case I was compelled to produce witnesses without knowing myself, or my counsel knowing, what particular facts they were possessed of, and how to elicit them fully. These witnesses whose names I had were all given at the opening of the court on the demand of Judge Advocate Holt, and on his assurance that he would secure their early attendance. Of these irregularities I complained to the court and to the government. They give additional grounds for a rehearing.

Quoting from Senator Chandler's speech, he writes:—

You say, "What business was it to him whether he was cut to pieces or not?" Often it may be no business to an officer whether he is cut to pieces or not. But when he is ordered to fall on the flank of one corps of the enemy in order to insure its defeat or capture and he cannot fall on it and defeat and capture it, it is his business not to be cut to pieces in falling on another much larger body of the enemy which he was not ordered to attack, and which, if he did attack, must have defeated and captured him and the army of the general giving the order. Do I not prove that I am not guilty in not doing what I should not and could not have done. Surely I sweep away by such proof every atom of the charge, as you will see, if you study it, and leave nothing for the sentence to stand on.

Again, quoting from Senator Chandler's speech, he writes:—

The final point of your speech is as follows:—

"There is one other point to which I wish to allude. During this very trial—during the very pendency of the trial—Fitz John Porter said in the presence of my informant, who is a man that most of you know, and who is to-day in the employment of Congress, and whose word I would take as soon as I would most men's—though I told him I would not use his name, but I will give his sworn testimony, taken down within two minutes after the utterance was made—Fitz John Porter said in his presence, 'I was not true to Pope, and there's no use in denying it.'"

To me such evidence seems scarcely worthy of notice, for the person that makes a statement which, if true, is so damning in its character and then begs the concealment of his name is not worthy of recognition by men. That, as presented by you, it had any effect upon the minds of Senators I cannot conceive—many of them being lawyers, who know that such evidence would not be admitted before any tribunal. My reply to you, sir, is that the statement, by whomsoever made and however testified to, is false in every particular. Aside from my general character for reticence when in the army, I certainly had no inducement to lose my senses pending my trial and falsely assert in any one's presence just what General Pope was forty-five days in endeavoring to prove. Where was this reliable witness then? Why did he not then and there testify to my confessed guilt? What restrained him for all these years, and why does he now recollect or produce evidence which, if credible, would long ago have ended my appeal? I am ashamed to offer, to be compelled to offer an argument against assertions so palpably contrived and so wholly unsustained by probabilities; so wholly at variance with my whole life and conduct. You say that after a careful investigation for forty-five days the court unanimously rendered a verdict against me. This may have been so, but you cannot know it unless some member has violated his oath, "not to discover or disclose that vote unless required to give evidence thereof (which has not been done) before a court of justice, in due course of law." But, if true, the question is not what the court did decide, but what would be now decided with the new evidence I have to present; and you must know that the decision of that court does not affect the justice of my demand that the new evidence shall be heard in my defence.

The document concludes as follows:—

Plain and honest minds will look with suspicion upon opposition to such a request, especially when the request is made by one whose life has been spent as an officer in the service of the government, and whose record will not suffer by contrast with any of his accusers. Plain and honest people will inquire, do now inquire, why such violent opposition to my being heard, and to the hearing of all the testimony? If, as is asserted, the reopening of the case will only deepen the public conviction of the justice of my punishment why should my enemies, and they alone, oppose it? You know that a divided public opinion as to the justice of my conviction is not what General Pope and others would like. Why not, then, seize upon this opportunity, if General Pope has so clear a case, and fix and fasten the stigma forever? Is it not due to the "truth of history" that the justice of my condemnation should be made so palpable that the scores of our most patriotic and most learned men, with more than half of our leading and influential journals, will cease their advocacy of my case?

Is it not due to General Pope and "the truth of history" that so admirable an opportunity as my rehearing would present should be made available to show what his real business in life was at the time of his Virginia campaign. You think that he was sorely misunderstood by the country at that time and has been since; and you reassert that but for me—but for my treasonable conduct—his campaign, that, as you state it, had for its mission the relief of McClellan, by some fighting and a good deal of "tooling," would have ended in the capture of Jackson, the destruction of Longstreet and the end of the war. Surely if all this glory was lost to General Pope by my conduct is it just to him to withhold the facts from an incredulous public?

Neither General Pope nor others can longer take refuge behind "the want of power" to reopen my case, the "bad precedent" it would fix upon the army and the like. The power has been found and exercised, the precedent has been fixed—rightly, too—and to the public view General Pope and all others who oppose my simple request to be heard before a tribunal known to be impartial stand, and ever will stand, with the suspicion fixed upon them that they shun the re-examination because they dare not meet the truth.

I have endeavored to refer to the main points of your speech against me, and though measurably restricted in my reply, I make it with unabated faith in the ultimate justice of my government, long delayed as it has been, longer delayed as it may be. Sustained as I am by hosts of friends whose hands I have never grasped, but whose hearts and words and pens are active in my behalf; sustained by the old and true and tried friends who have not turned upon me in adversity; but best sustained by my ever present and never failing faith that a just and generous people will not permit my wrongs to go unredressed, I shall go on to the end, obtaining my justification from the government that owes it to me, or leaving it, if God wills it, a legacy for my children to demand and obtain. Respectfully,

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

It has transpired that among the endorsements General Porter has in his behalf is a letter from General George H. Thomas, agreeing that the case should be reopened, and that if done, Porter would, in his judgment, be vindicated.

THE LODGING HOUSE HORROR.

The Suffocation of Three Men—Investigation Commenced Before Coroner Rollins—The Origin of the Fire Still a Mystery.

In the matter of the lodging house horror at No. 14 East street, on Sunday night, in which Edward Brown, John Montgomery and Charles Smith, all middle aged men, were suffocated in their rooms on the fourth floor, caused by a fire which mysteriously occurred in one of the rooms on the floor below, an inquest was yesterday commenced before Coroner Rollins, at the Thirteenth precinct police station. Captain Ulman and Sergeant Weed were active in securing the attendance of witnesses, and soon the station house was crowded with persons interested in the result of the inquisition. Some one present intimated that William Sweeney had occupied room No. 8, on the third floor, in which the fire broke out, and that while there he was smoking a pipe. Captain Ulman sought out Sweeney, who evidently had been on a drunken spree, but the inebriate denied that he had been drinking at all. He had been placed in room No. 8 while intoxicated on Sunday afternoon, but left there two hours before the fire broke out.

John Carney, proprietor of the premises, and Charles R. Cupy, bartender, were totally ignorant as to the origin of the fire. Cupy says there were three beds in that room, one of which was occupied by a waiter in the house, but he was absent at the time of the fire, and neither of the other beds had been assigned for the night and were not occupied. Neither Carney nor Cupy seemed to have the most distant idea about the fire, and the most probable theory as to its origin that could be advanced was that some drunken man had dropped or thrown a lighted pipe or cigar in the room, which was unlocked during the evening.

The probabilities of having the mystery solved concerning the fire are quite remote, but Captain Ulman, who has the matter in charge, will exert himself to the utmost to procure testimony which may show how the fire occurred. Three witnesses were examined and the substance of their testimony will be found below:—

Patrick Donohue, foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 11, deposed that he went on the fourth floor of the building, where the fire was, to look around, and on opening the door of the second room he came to saw a man lying on the floor; the man lay with his head against the door, and the witness ordered the door to be removed from the hinges and the man was carried down into the street; the other two men were carried down by more of my men; none of the men showed any signs of life; had these men been sensible at the time of the fire witness believes they might have escaped; there were hall windows in all the rooms, and they could have escaped down stairs had they been awake; there was no fire on the stairs; they could have escaped through rear windows; the man the witness took down stairs is known as Smith.

Edwin J. Russell, attached to Hook and Ladder No. 11, deposed that he found the body of John Montgomery in one of the rear rooms on the fourth floor lying on the bed; there must have been fire there, as his body was partially burned on the back; this room, I think, was a dark one.

James H. Casey, Hook and Ladder No. 11, testified that he broke open the door of a room on the fourth floor with an axe, and found Edward Brown lying on the floor; another man was found lying near the bed on the floor; did not notice that either of them was alive.

Coroner Rollins, having other official business which required prompt attention, adjourned the further hearing of the case till Wednesday afternoon. Relatives and friends appeared to claim the remains of Brown and Montgomery for interment, but no one calling for the body of Smith, it was sent to the Morgue, where Warden Brennan will retain it for a limited period for friends who are expected to come forward.

ACCIDENT ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Narrow Escape of Anna Dickinson and Seventy-five Passengers.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 3, 1870.

About seventy-five passengers, including Miss Dickinson, who had lectured the evening previous, left by train yesterday for Philadelphia, the rain [illegible] morning down in torrents, and with the snow fast disappearing from the mountains, causing the Lehigh river to run mad with the flood.

The train when within twenty miles of Mauch Chunk station, moving rapidly on the down grade, the locomotive struck an enormous log, twenty feet long by two feet in diameter, demolishing the cow-catcher and turning it under the forward trucks of the engine, throwing them off the tracks and destroying a telegraph pole in the vicinity. This immense log was turned lengthwise of the track by the concussion, coming in contact sidewise with the baggage and passenger cars, making an excavation of several feet in depth in the earth and rock along side of the track. The engineer discovered the log when within a hundred feet of it, on rounding a curve, and blew the whistle to down brakes. The brakeman and conductor stuck to the brakes during the ups and downs of the train. The engineer deserves much credit for sticking to his engine, having reversed it, thereby saving the whole train from being thrown down a bank thirty feet high into the flooded river below. Miss Dickinson remained seated as cool as a veteran of the old Sixth corps under fire, while other ladies were restrained from leaping out of the train to certain death by one of the male passengers. The train was detained some two hours and another engine attached to the train at Mauch Chunk.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

The abolition of import duties on salt and fish is advocated in the Belgian Chambers.

Preparations for the grand Industrial fair, to be held at Naples next autumn, are in rapid progress.

The *Gazette de Venise* gives a glowing description of the obsequies of the Venetian sculptor, Francesco Rosa.

Genoa city is building some splendid new docks, with subterranean apartments for the storage of petroleum.

The number of messages from postal telegraph stations in England for the week ending March 5 was 147,206.

The quantity of malt used in the United Kingdom in 1867 was 47,880,000 bushels, each making eighteen gallons of beer.

The 5,000 miners who were on a strike in Silesia have all returned to work excepting 500, who have left the country.

The Pantin tragedy, including the execution of the murderer Traupmann, has been represented on the stage in Hamburg.

A little girl was bitten to death by an enraged donkey at Galuzzo. The animal tore open her throat and trampled upon her.

The King of Italy had a grand hunt at San Rossore on the 16th of March, when twenty stags and eight wild boars were killed.

"A History of the Prussian Realm and People under the Hohenzollern Princes" is the title of a work by Lieutenant General Von Cosel.

The project of a grand industrial exposition at Turin on the occasion of the opening of the Mount Cenis tunnel gains favor on all sides.

The local authorities are collecting the bones of the Italian and French soldiers who fell at Solferino, and placing them in one national cemetery.

American ships have been greatly damaged by ice in the river Weser. In one case $80,000 gold salvage had been obtained, and in another $75,000 are claimed.

The Pontifical gens d'armes and Swiss carabineers had a bloody collision in Rome on Sunday, the 6th of March. Several badly wounded on both sides. Jealousy the cause.

Pilgrims to the sacred places in Orissa are to pay increased tolls to the Bengal authorities, who have resolved to make them help to keep the roads in order by these contributions.

A new abbey is to be erected among the wild Black Mountains, and the corner stone was laid on St. Patrick's day—the first real monastery, it is claimed, in the English Church since the Reformation.

London city pauperism increases. The number of paupers in that city in the second week in March was 174,760, to contrast with 149,175 for the same week in 1869. The indoor poor were 37,337 against 36,788.

The failures of the usury banks of Naples have brought some government officials to grief. They had deposited public funds in those institutions, and the managers of several have fled with the whole capital.

The Israelites in Russian Poland are compelled by their abject destitution to emigrate into Prussia. At Memel the Jewish community have opened a large asylum and hospital for their reception.

The Russian Consul at Kuldscha, in Eastern Siberia, has crossed over to Sze-chuen, with a view to ascertain the disposition of the people and the likelihood of their supporting a scheme to establish a mercantile route between that province and the Russian territory.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

A Terrible Rumor as to Her Condition When She Left This Port—Was She in a Fit State to Go to Sea?—Who Will Be Responsible if the Ship is Lost?—List of Her Passengers.

There was considerable excitement throughout the city yesterday, based upon the report published in the HERALD of the disaster which befel the steamer City of Brussels at sea. The comments made on the recklessness of Captain Kennedy in proceeding with his disabled vessel when only three days from this port were by no means complimentary to that individual, and the indignation of the many persons who have friends on board the steamer was a matter of course very great.

There are well authenticated rumors that the steamer left this port in a very much disabled condition, and if they should prove true it is to be hoped that the proper authorities will take due cognizance of the responsible parties. Congress lately passed a law on this subject of allowing vessels to go to sea in an unsafe state, and if it has been violated in the case of the City of Brussels it would be well for it to be enforced first as last. Bring up a test case and see what the law amounts to.

The following letters would seem to confirm the rumors referred to:—

NEW YORK, April 4, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As an additional evidence of the total disregard which is paid by some of the steamship lines to the comfort and safety of their passengers, I assert that to the best of my knowledge and belief the City of Brussels left port with her propeller seriously crippled, one of the flanges being broken off. The erratic Captain Kennedy having delayed his arrival here by a somewhat obscure and unexplained mission to Halifax, there was, I presume, no time to put the machinery in order prior to leaving port. Probably my information is incorrect, and the Inman Steamship Company is in a position to deny my statement. If not, I and many others, no doubt, on both sides of the Atlantic, having dear relatives on board, would like to hear some justification for sending the City of Brussels out of port in such a condition, and in heavy weather at that, for it blew a full gale of wind on the day and night previous to her departure. Yours, respectfully,

ALBERT ASHER.

NEW YORK CITY, April 4, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having read the account of the perilous position of the steamship City of Brussels, I hope you will do me the justice, as well as the people generally, by inserting this letter. I was a passenger by her from Liverpool and am not surprised to hear of the loss of the propeller. The story that we went into Halifax to put on shore an invalid suffering with smallpox was to a certain extent correct; but the real cause was to take in coal, which we ran short of in consequence of having broken our propeller—one blade completely off and another made useless. This consumed the coal, and had we not run into Halifax we should have been obliged to come into New York under sail. It really is too bad that Messrs. Dale should allow the ship to go away with only one blade and a half and the ship generally worked too hard. You say the "culpable" part is Captain Kennedy's conduct. I think the culpable part is due to Messrs. J. G. Dale & Co. for allowing the ship to go away disabled. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. DOWNING.

The following are the names of the steerage passengers on board of the City of Brussels. The names of the twenty-six cabin passengers have already been published:—

Miss Kate Kane, William Forrester, wife, two children and infant; Joseph Ballow, Thomas Campbell, Edward Harris, James and L. Keith; John Timmins, Thomas Ragner, W. H. Richards, John and William Blewett; Stephen Harper, Charles Angeon, Edward Hastings, H. Leary, Henry Ward, Daniel Neill, C. Collins, wife and child; Daniel Desmond, James Tyack, James Powter, James Neunan, D. Lonargon, Richard Giles, John Ganous, John Briggs, Thomas Taylor, wife and infant; Joseph Ganous, Thomas Swkley, John Birkenhead, W. L. Brown, Ellen Roach, James Butler, John Horan and child; James Lonagan, James Howard, John, Thomas and Catharine Vaughan; Mrs. Smiley, Mary McMullens, Mrs. Meraile, James and Levy Irish; James S. and C. Jansen; S. Gillespie, G. B. Seamons, James McCarthy, James Hannah, Stephen Donnelly, John Butler, Robert Whelan, James Royle, Ann Jones and two children; Samuel Hannah and H. Dale; Edward Jones, N. Sigley, William and H. Gough; J. M. Henry, Edward Burchill, Edward Cannon, H. Stuart, James Green, Edward Carroll, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Leighwright, H. McIntire, John H. Dawson, William and Mrs. Adgerly; William Houston, Catherine Best, Alexander Wilson and Alfred Jones.

Captain Kennedy, in the letter which he addressed to Mr. Dale, and which was brought to this city by the Idaho, according to the latter gentleman did not vouchsafe any extended information as to how the loss of the propeller occurred or as to when he thought the vessel would, under sail, get to Liverpool with the wind dead against her. This, to say the least, is rather extraordinary. It may be that Captain Kennedy knew perfectly well that the agents of the Inman line on this side the water were aware before the vessel left this port how the propeller, in its then damaged condition, would break before reaching her destination. If this be so he showed his good sense in not informing them of what they had every reason to expect would occur under certain circumstances; that is, if the statements made in the above letters be true.

There is no reason to believe that the steamer is positively in danger, but it should so happen that she would in a gale prove unmanageable under sail and go down, there will be an awful responsibility to be accounted for by somebody.

THE CHINESE COMING.

What the Cigar Manufacturers of New York Propose to Do—Cheap Chinese Cigar Makers to be Brought from San Francisco.

Every one who is in the least connected with the cigar trade in this city and elsewhere east of the Mississippi does, willingly and unwillingly, admit that this particular and extended branch of home industry is at present, if not wholly at a standstill, yet injuriously disarranged. The strife of the cigar makers' unions, as branches of the General Trades' Union of the country, with their employers, the manufacturers, is not the cause of this; but taxation has much to do with it, and the establishment of large cigar factories at Key West, with cheaper labor than can be obtained here, has also contributed to the present state of things perhaps more than is generally taken into account.

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT STRIKE.

Some months ago a meeting of the largest cigar manufacturers of New York was held, at which a committee of the Cigar Makers' Union were present. It was then agreed that there was no intention at that time to reduce wages, but that both the employers and the employed, each by means of their extended organization throughout the country, would press upon Congress, with the aid of monster petitions, the necessity of an immediate increase of the duty on imported cigars. This move failed of success and several firms, employing nearly six hundred men, proposed a small reduction of wages. This was refused by the employes and the strike followed and still continues. The immediate result of the strike and the cessation of manufacture which necessarily came, was a great increase of the importation of cheap cigars from Havana. One steamer alone brought a million and a half, and the Philadelphia market is said to be fairly swamped by this article, depressing prices still more. But neither did

THE CALIFORNIA CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

at San Francisco lose the opportunity of profiting by the state of affairs in the cigar trade of the East. By the Pacific Railroad they sent their agents to all the Territories and States between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river, some of them even going as far east as Chicago, and underbid in these markets the Eastern manufacturers. Our manufacturers saw at once the danger of being cut off from that vast trade almost altogether. The reason why San Francisco can thus underbid the East is alleged to be

CHEAP CHINESE LABOR.

It is stated on good authority that there are now from 2,000 to 3,000 Chinamen employed in the Golden City of the Pacific at cigar making. They were instructed by experienced foremen, nearly all of whom have been specially sent for from Havana. These Chinese have heretofore worked under contracts, which are now gradually expiring. One large firm in this city, which had established a branch in San Francisco some years ago employs nearly 500 Chinamen, the contracts with whom will terminate soon. These Orientals are said to be the best adapted people for cigar making. Some of the largest factories there employ no other hands, and the best brands of Havana cigars which reach this market are rolled by the nimble fingers of John Chinaman. Hence several of the largest houses engaged in this trade here have it in contemplation to

IMPORT CHINESE TO NEW YORK

from San Francisco, and it is proposed to make a first trial shortly with about 1,100 of them, a number which it is believed can be easily induced to change their domicile from the Pacific to the Atlantic shore on sufficient security of adequate compensation, which would range, perhaps, from eight to fourteen dollars per thousand, according to quality. The manufacturers here

REGRET THE NECESSITY,

but they believe that other remedies are scarcely open to them. They consider it wrong in principle that skilled white labor should thus be brought into competition with the Chinese and the Malay. Yet they seem to feel constrained to make the experiment, in order to save themselves from financial ruin, being ground down, as between the upper and nether millstone, between the oppressive, even destructive legislation of Congress, on the one hand and the exactions of trades' unions on the other.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

M'FARLAND ON TRIAL.

The Ordeal in the Present--The Agony in the Past.

The Accused in Court, and at His Side Little Percy, His Son.

Unprecedented Interest Manifested to Witness the Proceedings.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

Commotion in the Court Room—Difficulties in Empanelling a Jury—"The Herald Head Lines."

A RETROSPECT.

After long and vexatious delay the celebrated McFarland case is now before the courts for trial. No homicide committed in New York for a number of years caused such intense excitement as the tragedy for which the unfortunate man now at the bar of justice has to answer. The social position of the victim, and his known affiliation with those among us whose teachings are antagonistic to the sanctity of social laws, together with the fact that the alleged murderer was injured in his dearest rights, gave an importance and significance to the crime which it would not otherwise have possessed. And, as if to heighten and intensify the public feeling over the event, the solemn mockery enacted at the Astor House by Beecher and Frothingham, who, in words memorable as specimens of unmeasured blasphemy, united the dying man and the faithless woman in the bonds of unholy wedlock, soon after followed. The tragedy was a shock to the sensibilities of the community; but the religious comedy, theatrically arranged by the self-anointed ministers, was scarcely less hideous and revolting.

AS A FITTING PREFACE

to the report of the commencement of the trial of Daniel McFarland, which will be found below, a brief recapitulation of the circumstances of the murder, the marriage and death of Richardson and the commitment of the accused will be found of interest. On the evening of the 25th of November, 1869, Daniel McFarland walked into the counting room of the *Tribune* office and, waiting his opportunity, drew a pistol and shot Albert D. Richardson in the abdomen, mortally wounding him. McFarland was arrested and Richardson was taken to the editorial rooms and from thence to the Astor House. The wildest excitement prevailed when the news of the tragedy became known. Those who sought for the motive which inspired the assassin to his dreadful deed found that McFarland had on a previous occasion essayed Richardson's death, and that he had frequently threatened to kill him; and that the cause of the animosity lay in the fact that Richardson had destroyed the domestic happiness of the former by depriving him of the affections and society of a wife with whom he had been living happily.

PUBLIC OPINION WAS DIVIDED,

as it is still, on the question of the right or wrong of the killing of Richardson, some holding that the assassin was justified, while others maintained that summary execution should be his doom. In this condition of the public mind Richardson lay at the Astor House, between life and death, until the 30th of November, when, through the instrumentality of some of his associates and friends, he was married to the woman Abbie Sage (Mrs. McFarland) by the Revs. H. W. Beecher and O. B. Frothingham. The man was dying, the woman was anxious for the marriage and the wretched culprit, her husband, lay in the Tombs. It was religion sanctioning bigamy. No more shameful occurrence can be found in the history of free loveism and the pernicious doctrines of affinities. The occurrence is fresh in the minds of the people. The scene in the Astor House at the marriage was fully described in the HERALD of the day following the death of the victim.

RICHARDSON LINGERED IN AGONY,

constantly attended by the woman, Mrs. McFarland, and a number of his personal friends, until the morning of the 2d of December, when his spirit took its flight. The body was taken to Massachusetts for interment and the friends of Albert D. Richardson read his obituary. Considerable delay was had in the preparation of the case against McFarland, but finally he was fully committed by the Grand Jury on the charge of murder in the first degree. When arraigned at the Court of General Sessions lately he pleaded "not guilty," and was held for trial.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE TRIAL.

An immense crowd of persons of different degrees of respectability assembled in Franklin and Centre streets to note the departure of McFarland from the Tombs for the General Sessions court room. Their curiosity was not gratified. Quite unobservedly, and without attracting the attention of any one, McFarland walked out of the side of the prison in Elm street, accompanied by the officer who has had charge of his person from the beginning. McFarland walked to the Court House with that composure and self-possession that has hitherto distinguished him throughout this remarkable case. It was about half after ten when McFarland left, but it was not until after eleven that the crowd realized that they had been "sold."

OPENING OF THE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The April term of the General Sessions was opened yesterday morning, Recorder Hackett and City Judge Bedford presiding. There will be two branches of the court held this month, the Recorder presiding at the trial of Daniel McFarland for the homicide of Albert D. Richardson, while the City Judge will dispose of the regular calendar. As soon as the jury is empanelled in the McFarland case the court, the jurors, the witnesses and all parties having anything to do with the case will proceed to the Supreme Court room, and the regular business of the latter court will be disposed of in the room of the General Sessions.

EMPANELLING A GRAND JURY.

The first business in order was the empanelling of the Grand Jury. Mr. Schuyler Skaats was chosen to serve as foreman, and after a few words of instruction as to their duties the Recorder requested them to enter upon the labors of the month.

THE M'FARLAND-RICHARDSON CASE CALLED ON.

Recorder Hackett then asked the District Attorney if he was ready to proceed with the trial of Daniel McFarland, to which he responded in the affirmative.

District Attorney Garvin intimated that he had associated ex-Judge Noah Davis with him in the conduct of the prosecution.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mr. Charles S. Spencer are the counsel for the accused, who occupied a seat beside them. Some delay was occasioned in the empanelling of the jury by the counsel for the accused, who suggested that great caution should be exercised in the selection of triers. There were names in this community in reference to which no kind of cavil or exception could be indulged, while there were others which the prisoner's counsel would be reluctantly compelled to protest against serving in this capacity. It was finally agreed that the counsel for the people and the prisoner should each select one gentleman to serve as triers, and the defence named a gentleman who was not in court. A messenger was sent for him, which occasioned further delay.

THE POPULAR FEELING OUTDOORS AS REPRESENTED INDOORS.

Seldom has the Court of General Sessions presented such an aspect as it did yesterday. Every one was alive with expectation. The McFarland trial is evidently the acme of criminal sensations. People feel on both sides of the question. They feel and they cannot conceal their feelings. Eyes flash with interest and excitement. Standing room is regarded as a luxury, and people buoyed up with excitement deemed it a pleasure to enjoy the privilege of standing and enjoying a look at poor McFarland, whose domestic infelicity and its well known *dénouement* have given him such unenviable notoriety, and which will certainly be handed down, whatever its final result may be, as an authoritative case in American jurisprudence. In the court, particularly in the neighborhood of the bench, there was unusual hubbub. The gentlemen around the bench felt the responsibility of their position, and showed it. They hustled documents about; they whispered; they rushed into the anteroom; they talked a vast amount of preliminary by-play. Even Recorder Hackett showed that he felt fully the importance of the issue at stake, and seems fully aware that the interest of 50,000,000 of people is deeply involved in the marriage question, which is at the base of all social questions, and is really a vital question at the moment, owing to the manner in which it is beleaguered by divorce, dissipation and recklessness.

The central figure was, of course,

DANIEL M'FARLAND.

The defendant was totally free from the contagious excitement around him. His face was calm, without a twitch, and wore a hopeful air which seemed largely to calculate upon an acquittal. McFarland's confinement has not hurt his health. He looks healthy and at ease. The only feature that displayed the prisoner's old soul was his eye. It was bright and sparkling, but told a whole volume of the depth of feeling which was trembling within. He was well and carefully dressed in a dark brown frock and pants, wore a carefully got up shirt front, dark necktie and standing collar. Beside him sat his little boy Percy, a fine lad, with full, round, regular features, dark, handsome eyes and dark hair, and chubby cheeks. He chatted gayly with his father and seemed totally unconscious of the serious charge impending over his father's head.

EMPANELLING THE PETIT JURY—THE FIRST MAN AND THE OBJECTIONS.

was the tedious process anticipated. Two hours rolled by before a juryman sat in the tier. The "first man" did not, like old Father Adam, speak English, and rejoiced in the name of Oehsoer. To Charles Wingate, the second upon the panel, an objection was raised because he spoke of McFarland's act as a crime. Attorney Garvin joined issue with the defence on this question, and another quarter of an hour was spent in waiting for the trier on the part of the people.

A DEAD LOCK.

The empanelling of the jury in this extraordinary case was a work of immense difficulty as it progressed. Not but an unusually large number of jurors were present. The second gentleman, Mr. Charles Wingate, designated the offence as a crime, and objection was at once taken to him by counsel upon the ground of bias. Mr. Henry Morrison was nominated as trier on the part of the prisoner, and District Attorney Garvin sent for a gentleman to act as trier on the part of the people. More than an hour elapsed before any one turned up.

MAYOR HALL AND COUNT JOHANNES FIGURING.

In the interval the court was slightly relieved by a few noticeable incidents. The Mayor, Oakey Hall, glided in and made a general survey. He was followed by George, the Count Johannes, who approached the prisoner and shook hands most cordially with him, and inquired particularly for him. He was dressed in his usual free and easy semi-court costume, his purple vest and silver buttons being strikingly conspicuous.

AN ATTENDANT OF DR. FROTHINGHAM'S CHURCH A READER OF THE HERALD.

At length, District Attorney Garvin's *protégé* "being out of town," Mr. William Egglestone was sworn as trier.

Mr. Wingate's examination developed the fact that he attended the Rev. Dr. Frothingham's church, that he did not consider there was anything improper in the Astor House ceremony, that he has read the account of the shooting and the incidents following it in the HERALD. Counsel held that Mr. Wingate was an interested party, and had shown an indecent desire to enter the jury box.

THE RECORDER DEFINES M'FARLAND'S POSITION COMPARATIVELY.

The Recorder, in his charge to the triers, said the true rule by which they should decide was, "Would they be willing to accept the juror if placed in McFarland's position?" The triers found the challenge to be not sustained. Wingate was then challenged peremptorily by Mr. Spencer on the part of the prisoner.

ANOTHER JUROR—AN OBJECTION AND THE HERALD AGAIN.

The third name upon the panel was that of Mr. Charles E. Carpenter. He declared, in his direct examination, that he had formed an absolute opinion upon the case. Mr. Garvin challenged him, therefore, upon the part of the people. In the cross-examination it appeared that Mr. Carpenter was totally unbiassed. In reply as to what journal he had read, he said that he took the HERALD every morning, and had read the case fully in that journal. He may have read something of the case in the other papers, but was prepared to render a true verdict. After considerable discussion the Recorder decided that by the law of the State Mr. Carpenter was not qualified to serve on the jury because of his preconceived views.

ALMOST FOREMAN OF THE JURY.

Mr. Daniel E. Valkenburgh, of the Nineteenth ward, was the next juror called. He is a dry good merchant. Though challenged no opposition was given, and Mr. Valkenburgh was decided by the Court to take his seat as foreman of the jury. Subsequently, as will be found below, Mr. Valkenburgh was relieved from serving altogether.

ANOTHER JUROR SECURED.

In the case of Richard Brown, next called, challenges were offered on the part of the prisoner, and Mr. Valkenburgh was sworn as an additional trier. A minute analysis was made of the state of Mr. Brown's mind and knowledge of the trial. In the course of the examination counsel inquired of Brown as to whether he believed he had patience enough to go through so protracted a trial, and whether during his daily occupations he found the placidity of his mind easily disturbed. Both questions were disallowed, and Mr. Brown, Ninth ward, fancy goods dealer, was next sworn.

VALKENBURGH BEGS TO BE EXCUSED.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Valkenburgh informed the District Attorney and counsel that he had a sister whose death he expected to hear of hourly, and that in case of that event happening serving upon the jury would be a matter of grievous inconvenience to him.

The District Attorney applied for the juror's release and he was dispensed with, with an expression of regret by both sides, but was retained for the day as a trier.

A MAN WHO DOES NOT READ THE HERALD.

Mr. Darius Peiser knew nothing of the case. He "don't read the papers." All he knew about the case was that when he came home his clerk told him of it and "if the truth must be told" he then said

SUCH A MAN IS WORTH HANGING.

Mr. Peiser was set aside as incompetent.

ANOTHER RIP VAN WINKLE.

August F. Claussen, 138 Duane street, produce merchant, was sworn next. He had never heard of the McFarland tragedy till the officer who served him with a subpoena told him "he'd have a chance of serving as juryman on the McFarland trial."

A TURNER THAT COULDN'T BE TURNED ASIDE.

Mr. John W. Turner entertained so fixed an opinion upon the case that in reply to counsel as to whether his opinion could be set aside by evidence, he pertly replied:—

"No, sir, it could not," which answer convulsed the court with laughter.

A PATENT NEWSPAPER MAN—THE HERALD READINGS.

In the challenge to Herman Beckerman, 125 West Nineteenth street, he was asked in what paper he had read the account of the Richardson-McFarland tragedy; he replied "in the headings of the HERALD." He was unbiassed and a married man, and so was sworn.

Hans J. Hanson, Seventh ward, ship chandler, was accepted and sworn.

Peter A. Welsh, Ninth ward, merchant, ran the blockade of the contending counsel and was sworn.

THE HERALD HEAD LINES AGAIN.

Bernard Crakow, 204 Grand street, was examined as to the circumstances which qualify for the jury box. He knew none of the parties to the case, and had no knowledge of it except what he got by reading the head lines of the HERALD.

Challenged by the prisoner's counsel peremptorily.

THE COURT ADJOURNED

at forty-five minutes to four. The jury were allowed to separate and retire to their homes, but were cautioned by the Recorder not to converse with anybody upon the subject of the trial, and were recommended to abstain from reading the comments of the press upon the case.

Captain McCluskey and his officers were indefatigable in keeping the court passages clear and in carrying out the general arrangements of the court, and were most courteous and attentive to the gentlemen of the press.

THE ADVENTURES OF TEDDY O'RYAN.

How He Victimized the Manager's Wife—Teddy as a Physician—He Pays Himself with His Patient's Jewelry.

The adventures of the gallant and accomplished Teddy O'Ryan, alias Thomas Hays, one of the most daring of those peculiar and easily recognizable gents who adorn the sidewalks of Broadway, would form an interesting story there is no doubt if fully known. His adventure on the night of the 5th of February with Mrs. Freligh, the wife of the well known manager of the Bowery theatre, the particulars of which were published in part at the time in the HERALD, is replete with interest and gives Teddy an enviable position among his companions.

A few days ago Teddy was arrested with a comrade by officer Patrick Cotter, of the Twenty-first precinct, on a charge of robbery from the person, and taken before Justice Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court, who committed them both for trial. While in court he was recognized as the renowned Teddy, and not Thomas Hays, under which name he endeavored to pass himself off. Mrs. Freligh, hearing that her companion of the night of the 5th of February was in limbo upon another charge, made her appearance yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice Bixby, where she desired to enter a complaint against Teddy. She was accompanied by her husband, lady friend and another gentleman besides Mr. F. Teddy was brought up stairs from the prison and placed among the audience in the court room. Mrs. F., who was not in the court room when he entered, was then brought in and at once she picked him out as the person who had robbed her under the following circumstances:—

On that night, she testified, she went to a Mrs. Yale's, No. 54 West Houston street. She remained there until about twelve o'clock when she left with the intention of returning home. Her nephew, a Mr. Palmer Buckbee, and the prisoner, to whom she had been introduced by Mrs. Yale as Mr. Teddy O'Ryan, an Irish gentleman of the first water, accompanied her. When she got as far as the corner of Prince and Mercer streets she was taken suddenly sick and reclined in the arms of Teddy, who immediately told Mr. Buckbee to get him some cigars. Mr. Buckbee very obligingly went off to do as he was bid, and the gallant Teddy took Mrs. Freligh to Mrs. Green's, No. 40 Rivington street, as he told her, to get something to revive her which would enable her to reach home. She was conducted to a room in the second story, where she got something to drink, which she now knows was chloroform. She then lost consciousness, and when she awoke she discovered she had been robbed of all her money and jewelry, in all $1,000 worth. The prisoner does not deny that he was with the lady for a while that night, but he does deny that he is the thief. The case was set down for examination for next Friday afternoon.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

There was a very full attendance at the meeting of the Tammany Society which was convened last evening at seven o'clock, in the great wigwam, to take action regarding the decease of the late Colonel Delavan. Not the faintest exhalation indicated that a Tuscarora was above political ground, and the general melancholy stillness called back the dying hours of "the last of the Mohicans." Mr. Nicholson occupied the chair, and a committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions upon the life and services of Colonel Delavan, and then the meeting was adjourned out of respect to his memory.

"CUBA SHALL BE FREE."

The Queen of the Antilles to be Loosed from Her Shackles.

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute—The Government Called Upon to Fulfil Rawlins' Dying Prayer—Addresses by Mayor Hall, Congressman Fitch and Others.

Enthusiasm and patriotism for Cuba was not cooled by the rain and snow storm of last night. The hall of the Cooper Institute was crammed by a real mass meeting composed of men chiefly, for very few ladies were there, of every clime, color, race and nationality. The feeling aroused by the patriotic eloquence of the speakers found an intense demonstration in applause and the waving of handkerchiefs, which was considerably helped by the musical strains of the band and the singing of national melodies. The dying declaration of Secretary Rawlins, "Cuba shall be free," seemed to live again last night.

Mr. Douglas Taylor called the vast audience to order, and Mayor Hall was introduced to the presidency with loud acclamation.

Mayor HALL said—Ladies and gentlemen, Americans, native born and naturalized, co-equal in the eye of the American law, if I supposed that the greeting you have given to the introduction made by the chairman of the Committee of Management was a personal greeting to myself I should indeed be proud and happy. I recognized rather in it the greeting which the friends of the Lone Star gives—(cheers)—to that almost unbroken cry of sympathy which has always been given by the State of New York, personified to-night in its chairman before you; and here standing before you, and in this cause, should always be the Mayor of the metropolis of the United States. (Cheers.) I had the honor a little over a year ago to preside at a similar meeting. We were told on the following morning by the organ of the Spanish government, the *El Cronista*, which, I believe, literally translated is "Time-server"—"The Mayor of New York and its compatriots had done themselves and its city a needless service, for it was only a tempest in a teapot: there was only a few insurrections on a few sugar plantations in Cuba, and in ninety days will be all over." The facts from that time and the details that we know so well identified with the struggle of Cuba for her supremacy and independence. The very fact, one year after symboled again in this meeting—(cheers)—to put up again the cry of American sympathy with Cuba is enough to show that Cuba still lives, and her cause is in accordance with the motto of the great State of New York, "Excelsior," "Higher and Higher." (Cheers.) We believe that we have approached the time when that which was shown as sympathy a year ago is now secured and shaped into something like practical aid towards this struggling Power. During the last year it has spent itself by the indomitable spirit of her sons against the fifty-two thousand men, the eighty-two frigates and almost innumerable guns with which Spain has tried to put down the glorious Cuban nation. (Cheers.) We are met to-night as men of both parties; for, as a democrat, I am proud to know that in the State of New York every single democratic newspaper, with one exception, and that, unfortunately, in this city, has given its aid, its sympathy, its eloquence and its enterprise to the cause of Cuba. I am proud, also, though hampered by certain official restraints, the great republican party has been almost united in favor of Cuban sympathy. We have met to-night to endeavor to impress practically upon the American government, through the sense of the American people as shown in this great metropolis, the necessity of giving that which was desired in the dying prayer of Rawlins—"Cuba must be free." (Cheers.) What has been done this year? In Cuba the leaders of the Cuban movement have been as zealous as Spain. (Cheers.) The Cuban leaders have been what the Spanish have not been—intelligent and humane. In the whole history of the world, from the days of Thermopylæ to the present there has not been so much humanity shown as in that manifested by the Cubans towards Spain. Mr. Hall then referred in characteristic similies to the playing of "Macbeth" last night in one of the city theatres, and to the passage where Lady Macbeth's "eyes are open, but their sense is shut," and to the fact that the supineness of the administration would some day provoke them to say, in response to that supineness, "Out, out, damned spot." He then referred to the death of a member of the administration last summer, who left his family to be cared for by the country, but who left also a legacy that "Cuba should be free." They were called upon to-night to take out letters of administration for that legacy. (Cheers.) Rapidly retracing the struggles of the past of America and also that of the late civil war, he said:—"In the name of our ancestors, in the name of the past, in the name of the glorious present, and, still more, in the name of that glorious future, something must be done towards giving practical aid and sympathy in her demands upon Spain for justice and freedom. (Cheers.) The Queen of the Antilles stands with open arms, but with the shackles of despotism placed there by kings and queens, and anew by Queen Isabella, and even in the name of republicanism, by Prim. At least it is the duty of the men of the American nation to sustain her in striking off these chains from these arms and leaving them untrammelled and free, while at the same time the American nation reach their arms across and say, "We are free republicans together." (Loud and long continued cheering.)

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read:—

Whereas, the people of Cuba, determined to enjoy the rights of self-government, have maintained for nearly two years a most heroic struggle against the tyranny of Spain; and whereas, the people of the United States cannot regard with indifference a contest so near their own borders, and which repeats so nearly a part of their own history; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the catalogue of wrongs which distinguish the rule of the "mother country" over Cuba we recognize cruelties which equal the barbarism of mediæval times. Without representation the citizen of Cuba has been taxed to the verge of poverty. The civil courts of justice have been closed, and in their stead established a military despotism. Without trial the "native born" has suffered the decree of banishment. The mere caprice of the ruler has been appeased by the death of the enslaved, and even a murmur of discontent has opened a grave. The resolve of the Cuban patriots to avenge these wrongs we fully justify, and their noble and heroic warfare—friendless and unarmed against their well-provided adversary, enduring every hardship, shrinking from no sacrifice, giving their cities to the flames rather than to the foe—entitle them to the sympathy and admiration of Christian nations.

Resolved, That the military and naval forces of the kingdom of Spain engaged in Cuba during a period of eighteen months, consisting of 52,000 men and eighty-two vessels of war, carrying 422 guns, having so far failed to reduce the insurgents, and the Cuban republic having meanwhile organized and maintained a *de facto* government, in view of these facts such republic is entitled from this nation to an acknowledgment of belligerent rights and to the observance of an impartial neutrality. And such recognition of belligerency from the United States would not only be in accordance with international law and also in harmony with the rule heretofore applied to other American States, but would be practically carrying out that policy applauded and defended by us all, which was enunciated by President Monroe, that any attempt on the part of European Powers to enforce their system over any portion of this hemisphere, against the will of the people, would be considered by the United States as dangerous to their peace and safety.

Resolved, We emphatically endorse the touching and dying words of the illustrious General Rawlings that "Cuba must be free. Her tyrannical enemy must be crushed. This republic is responsible for that." And we deprecate and condemn that conservatism which favors monarchy at the expense of republicanism, which blights the liberal impulses of our people towards those struggling to be free, which permits the oppressor to build and fit out vessels of war in our waters, and forbids this privilege to the oppressed. And if this conservatism is enforced because of our neutrality laws, then we call upon our representatives in the councils of the nation to enact laws under which we may change our present cringing policy to an honest discharge of those national obligations which we owe to every people striving for self-government, and which obligations we must necessarily observe, if we would preserve before all the world our national honor.

Resolved, That the people of Cuba must win for themselves the approval of mankind by their noble proclamation of principles, contained in their Declaration of Independence, in the following words:—"To the God of our conscience and to all civilized nations we submit the sincerity of our purpose. Vengeance does not mislead us, nor is ambition our guide. We only want to be free, and to see all men with us equally free, as the Creator intended mankind to be. Our earnest belief is that all men are brethren. Hence our love of toleration, order and justice in every respect. We desire the gradual abolition of slavery with indemnification; we admire universal suffrage, as it insures the sovereignty of the people; we demand a religious regard for the inalienable rights of man, as the basis of freedom and national greatness." The people of the United States cannot afford to oppose those contending for liberty under this declaration of rights unless they are ready to repudiate the illustrious fathers of our own Revolution, whose example, both in word and in deed, the Cubans have so nearly followed.

Resolved, That we indignantly repudiate the idea that our heartless treatment of the Cuban patriots should be continued, because, if otherwise, difficulties are to be apprehended with Spain. We have no desire for a contest with that kingdom or with any other nation. We simply ask that our duty should be done, as we are given to see that duty according to divine and human laws. And having determined upon what is our duty, or our right to do, we propose to do it, though it calls the world in arms. And while we repudiate any selfish motive by our efforts in behalf of Cuba, we at the same time cannot fail to observe that this island is geographically so situated that its liberation from European domination would be greatly to our national advantage. Cuba holds the keys to the Gulf of Mexico, which is the outlet of that river which drains half the continent of North America, and which floats upon its bosom the harvests of eighteen States of this republic; Cuba also lies in the track of commerce from ocean to ocean across the isthmus, and if in the hands of any great naval Power our interests would be endangered. Therefore, upon the broad principal of national safety, which governs the Powers of Europe, we might be justified in its absolute appropriation. But by that rule of justice, which forbid us to appropriate territory against the will of its people, the same rule of justice which forbid the kingdom of Spain to enforce her dominion over an American colony against the will of its people, we only ask that Cuba, as a free and independent State, shall, by herself and for herself, determine her own future.

Resolved, That the "Cuban League of the United States," organized to diffuse these sentiments, and to secure to Cuba, by all legal means, the inalienable right of self-government, will labor on till its mission is accomplished. And in furtherance of its object, we ask that a copy of these resolutions, as expressive of the sense of this meeting, be forwarded to the representatives of the people in Congress and in the other branches of the government.

The MAYOR—You have heard the voice of Cuba expressed in these resolutions. Shall it be the voice of this assemblage? (Loud cheers and cries of "Aye, aye.") I now propose three cheers for free Cuba. (Boisterous cheering).

After music by the band the MAYOR, in a highly complimentary manner, introduced as the next speaker Congressman Fitch, of Nevada.

SPEECH OF MR. FITCH.

The speaker on presenting himself was received with loud applause. He said:—Whatever results fortune shall have in store for those who contend for the enfranchisement of beautiful Cuba, I shall never regret that my first utterances in the United States House of Representatives were made in behalf of a recognition of her independence. A good friend—to whom last December I communicated my intention of addressing the House upon this subject—asked me the question, "What interest has Nevada in Cuba? She has neither commerce to be advanced, nor manufacturing nor agricultural interests to be promoted by Cuban independence—why should you interfere?" I answered, "Sir, I believe that it is at once the duty and the interest of this government to forward by all honorable means the cause of Cuban independence. I believe that neither the diplomatic traditions of Europe nor the diplomatic mistakes of the last administration should be permitted to fetter our action, and that which I believe I shall say. As for Nevada, the gallant people who have honored me with a seat in Congress will not condemn my action in this respect, nor will they marvel at my choice of a topic." I will not deny that my wish for Cuban independence is, perhaps, stimulated by my dislike of a power which has repeatedly outraged American citizens and insulted the flag of my country, and I hope that those who conduct our foreign policy may soon rise to an appreciation of the fact, that with nations as with men, those only can escape dishonor who are prompt to resent outrage. (Applause.) I am filled with shame and humiliation when I recall the fact that an American vessel was recently seized upon the high seas by a Spanish cruiser and taken into the harbor of Havana, where she yet remains, and I have no words which will adequately express my emotions when I remember that an American Consul was driven out of the town of Santiago de Cuba by a Spanish mob (applause) for the offence of performing his duty in communicating to his own government the details of Spanish outrage, and not only driven out, but compelled to march through the streets of the town under the shelter of the British flag, held over him by the British consul. (Hisses.) I do not desire to unjustly or improperly condemn the action, or rather non-action, of our State Department; but I remember that England sent her bravest soldiers and most distinguished generals across an ocean, and over an African desert, and into the heart of the Abyssynian mountains, and devasted a land with fire and sword, and smote down a dusky king in the midst of his bewildered legion, all to vindicate her honor, protect her subjects and punish an outrage perpetrated upon her consul. (Cheers.) I hope and trust that the tardy course of our growth to universal respect may be hastened, that our diplomacy may sooner or later quicken into vigorous life, and that our flag may some day become potent to protect our representatives in Spanish towns: but I confess that the period of gestation of a vigorous foreign policy is too tedious for my appreciation of our degradation and my estimate of our duty. If I had the power I would send a fleet of iron-clads to Havana, with orders to obtain the release of the Lloyd Aspinwall in six hours, or cut her out from under the guns of Morro Castle (wild enthusiasm), and then that fleet should be anchored off Santiago de Cuba, with orders to open fire, and continue firing until the houses and walls, aye, the very stones of the pavements which witnessed the outrage upon the flag and the representative of my country, should be mingled in one undistinguishable mass of blackened ruins. (Cheers.) I would do this first and open negotiations with Madrid afterward. (Laughter.) I suppose that such a course would be highly undiplomatic, and that the correct plan would be to renew the assurances of our most distinguished consideration, mildly remonstrate with the government of whatever Don shall be in power in Madrid and meekly request an apology for the very ungentlemanly conduct of the people of Santiago de Cuba. And inasmuch as our foreign policy is now shaped in a most cautious manner and directed in a most unaggressive channel, I advise the expelled Consul that the Spanish Minister seems to be very powerful at Washington, and that it would be well for him to exercise more care in visiting Secretary Fish (hisses) than he displayed in telegraphing him. Perhaps he might better remain away altogether unless he can induce Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, to meet him at the railroad depot (hisses) in Washington and give him the protection of the British flag from there down to the State Department. (Laughter.) But, whether our government shall protect its citizens and vindicate its honor or not, whether the will of the American people shall be heeded by Congress and the administration or not, the prediction of the dying Lopez will find fulfilment, and Cuba will be free. (Cheers.) Through whatever of sacrifice, through whatever of sorrow, through whatever of suffering, Cuba will be free. Though Spanish gunboats encircle her coasts, though Spanish advocates malign and deride her defenders, though Spanish gold corrupt her friends, though falsehood environ her and disaster encompass her, Cuba will be free. (Cheers.) The fates that spin and cut the threads of national life have severed the unnatural tie which bound her to a ruined and tyrannous kingdom, and forth from the fiery bosom of battle there floats a golden thread which points northward toward the magnetism of freedom, and waits but the shuttle of time and the orders of the master workman to be woven into our own broad vestments of liberty. The voice of prophecy vibrates in swelling numbers the irrepressible song; it finds an echo in history, and philosophy itself takes up the refrain—Cuba shall yet be free! Though her soil may be soddened with the blood of her sons, though her air may be heavy with the sobs of her daughters, though her waters may babble through a land made desolate, Cuba shall yet be free. (Cheers.) The soul of the dead Lopez animates her generals, the spirits of his followers ride upon the swords of her warriors, and never again shall Spain grow rich upon her resources and arrogant upon her abasement. Perhaps there occurs to you that many times repeated question, Where are her deeds? her prize courts? her seaports? her cities? I answer where were ours, when the cross of St. George flaunted from every flagstaff on the Manhattan Island, and the shoeless feet of our fathers crimsoned the snows of Valley Forge? Where were those of the Dutch republic when the troops of Philip of Spain tossed infants upon their spearpoints and liberty was besieged between the invaders and the sea? Where were those of Mexico when the capitol of that republic vibrated between the house of the American Minister and the camp of Juarez in the mountains, where Maximilian reigned in the halls of the Montezumas, and the adventurers of Paris and Vienna held high carnival over their baby empire? Some unmarked graves by the shores of the southern gulf, a maniac discrowned Empress in an Austrian asylum, memories of struggle and success by the Zuyder Zee and annual celebrations of independence day—these are all that is left to remind the world of tyrannies once arrogant and powerful. And ere this century shall pass away the present generation of Cubans will point their boys to a building plumed with the dancing stripes and stars and say "This, in the days of Spanish rule, was the palace of the Captain General." (Applause. As it was with Spain and France in Mexico, with Portugal in Brazil, with England in the United States, and with Spain in Central and South America, so shall it be with Spain and Cuba. The God who rolled the ocean between Europe and America decreed that the nations of this hemisphere should live their own lives and fashion their own destinies untrammelled by Old World influences. Spain did not consult Cuba in overthrowing the throne of Isabella. Why should Cuba consult Spain about overthrowing Isabella's former satraps? (Cheering and laughter.) Except the Cubans themselves, no people are more interested in Cuban independence than the people of the United States. Discriminating duties against the productions of the United States, or the productions of any part of the world when carried under the flag of the United States, are a part of the Spanish policy. On flour alone, of which the Cubans consume over $10,000,000 worth annually, there is a duty of nearly four dollars in currency per barrel, and I am informed that American flour is sent from New York to a Spanish port on the Mediterranean, there unloaded, transferred into barrels of Spanish manufacture, rebranded, reshipped on Spanish vessels, and delivered at Havana for less than it can be landed there from American vessels. Our manufactures of cotton, linen, iron and leather are practically excluded from Cuba by the jealous and avaricious policy of her Spanish rulers. It is safe to say that were Cuba free from Spanish domination we could sell to her people every year over fifty million dollars' worth of our products of soil and skill, while the cost to us of sugar and all tropical productions would be greatly reduced. But above material considerations, beyond the natural desire for contiguous territory which animates the breast of every American, there is a principle involved in the contest now proceeding in Cuba which evokes our warmest sympathies and which ought to induce our most liberal support. Standing face to face with the clear clean cut Monroe doctrine carried to its logical conclusions—what a majestic, what an inspiring proposition it presents! Here is a mighty continent, unknown to civilized man for nearly fifteen centuries after Christ came upon the earth. With its rich dower of forest and field and mine it waited through all the long ages in virgin simplicity the moving touch of the ruling races of earth. They came from the other shore and civilization was wedded to a bride whose nuptial veil was the lace of falling waters, whose jewels were stars which gleamed from a crimson and purple setting of northern lights, and whose opulent garments swept away from a corsage of eternal snow to golden sandals of eternal summer. Four centuries have passed away and the fruits of that mighty nation are about us. A continent has been peopled, nations have grown; art, invention, discovery, science have developed; Liberty has erected her throne. From the great lakes to the Isthmus of Darien republics stretch in unbroken array. Only in the fairest portion of our land, only in the islands of the Caribbean, sitting away among the hazy silences alone with faith and fate, remains their vestige of despotic sway. At times European Powers have sought to recover their lost or strengthen their waning rule, but against such efforts we have ever lifted the brazen shield. No European Power shall subvert a republic or establish a monarchy on these American shores. (Applause.) Such was our policy, such a doctrine was our defence against European diplomacy and lust of rule. Such sentiments shaped our foreign intercourse. And now why should we not, as Americans, rise equal to our possibilities? Why not develop this grand idea and show to European governments that they shall in nowise rule any American people? (Cheers.) In words of equal eloquence Mr. Fitch urged the duty of the American government to concede belligerency to and recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba.

The MAYOR—I have no doubt that that speech will be repeated on the floor of the House of Congress, and have as good an effect as it has here to-night. (Applause.)

Mr. W. J. HILL then sang the "Marseillaise" in fine style, after which

Mr. SALOMON, ex-Governor of the State of Wisconsin, made a brief speech in support of the spirit of the meeting.

JOHN MITCHEL and STEWART L. WOODFORD next spoke, and the meeting closed at a late hour.

JACK REYNOLDS' FATE SEALED.

Denial of the Motion for a Stay of Proceedings—Application for a Respite to be Made to the Governor—Jack Desires Solitude for the Remainder of His Days.

The fate of Jack Reynolds, sentenced to be executed at the Tombs on Friday next, for the murder in January last of William Townsend, may now be considered as irrevocably sealed, and the prisoner has no reasonable ground to hope for more than three days further existence. It may be inferred that he has already reached this conclusion himself, for he yesterday manifested one of the strongest indications of sanity shown by any criminal in the extreme position of certain death within a few days. Criminals of the class of Reynolds have a morbid desire to let the public know their sayings and doings, but "Jack" has pursued a wiser course. He specially requested yesterday morning, through Father Brady, who is his spiritual adviser, that no persons be admitted to interview him except those who have spiritual consolations to offer. He wishes to concentrate what mind he has upon the consideration of the eternal verities, and prepare his blood-stained soul to meet his God.

He continues to eat and sleep well, and has no expectations whatever that he will be likely to receive a respite from any source.

The motion made for a stay of proceedings in his behalf was decided yesterday morning.

Judge Ingraham, in announcing his decision said:—Application is made to me for a stay of proceedings in this case upon the grounds—First, on affidavits of two physicians, who state that the mental capacity of the prisoner is of a very low order, and in their opinion he is approaching imbecility from a threatened attack of epilepsy; second, on a bill of exceptions. The first ground was disposed of by me on the motion. I see in the affidavits nothing more than was stated on the trial and urged upon the jury as ground for supposing the prisoner insane. The jury found him to be sane. Admitting the same to continue, neither the Oyer and Terminer nor General Term can interfere with the conviction or give the prisoner a new trial for these reasons. The only use to be made of these affidavits is an application to the Executive for a respite, as has been suggested. There was no exception taken on the trial, neither to the admission of evidence nor to the charge. On one or two occasions an objection was made to the examination of the medical testimony by the District Attorney as to matters not directly of the character of a cross-examination, but in the suggestion that the same was necessary to meet the testimony from physicians and books, which had been given to the jury, and that the District Attorney might call other witnesses on that subject. As responsive to the evidence on the part of the prisoner, any further objection ceased. No exception was taken. If it had been it would have been of no weight and could not under any ordinary circumstances, avail the prisoner. No objection was taken to any part of the charge or instructions to the jury, and without such objections the Court cannot grant a new trial. The remarks now referred to did not have any such effect upon the jury as was suggested by the counsel, because they had been fully instructed, even if they had doubt of the prisoner's sanity, to give him the benefit of it. Under these views of the case I see no ground on which I should be authorized to give a stay of proceedings, leaving the prisoner's counsel to apply to his Excellency the Governor for a respite for the purpose of further inquiry, or for the other purposes suggested by him in the argument. After the decision Mr. Hummel stated that Mr. W. F. Howe, the prisoner's counsel, had gone to Albany to petition the Governor for a respite until after the medical investigation as to the prisoner's sanity.

Jack Reynolds Deceiving the Doctors.

Dr. Meredith Clymer writes to us stating that the certificate he gave in the case of Reynolds, already reported in the HERALD, was guarded in its terms and meant for the sole object of having a medical inquest of the prisoner's case. He found reason on his first visit to Reynolds—14th of March—to believe he had a right to such certificate, from various phenomena which medical men are accustomed to associate with unsoundness of mind. After a more thorough examination of Reynolds' case on the 21st he told the prisoner the physicians could do nothing for him and told the same to his counsel, Mr. Howe, adding that no case of epilepsy, epileptic mania or insanity could be made out or defended. On the 21st Reynolds' mind was bright and acute, his memory excellent. He admitted deceiving the doctor on his first visit as to his symptoms and as to the time he received the scalp hurt on the forepart of his head.

THE GERMAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Fourth and Last Day—The German Methodist Orphan Asylum in Ohio—Prohibitory Liquor Laws Advocated—What is Demanded of Congress.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the fourth and last day's session of the Eastern German Methodist Conference was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. F. Brunow, after which Bishop Ames, of Baltimore, took the chair and the regular routine business was quickly despatched. A report of the Superintendent of the German Methodist Orphan Asylum at Berea, Ohio, Mr. Christian Gottfried Lieberherr, was read and ordered to be filed. It stated that the institute was in existence for six years, that a new building had been erected capable of accommodating from ninety to one hundred children; that there are now twenty-eight boys and fifteen girls there, varying in age from five to seventeen years; that their state of health was excellent, not one death having occurred since the foundation of the asylum. The property, including twenty acres, was valued at $27,600, on which there was an encumbrance of $4,700. The committee to erect a monument to the late Rev. J. C. Lyons was continued for next year. The Treasurer's report was received and an animated discussion arose on the appropriation of the necessary moneys in aid of infirm, needy or superannuated German Methodist preachers, as the result of which several sums were voted. The missionary funds received during the present session were stated to be $1,500. The Committee on Temperance then made the following report:—

No sin, in our views, is more offensive to God, more injurious to his cause and more destructive to poor humanity than intemperance; therefore, as expressive of our sentiments and position on this subject we present the following resolutions:—

That no period in the history of the cause of temperance has demanded greater apostolic fidelity in the Christian ministry than the present, and that it is the imperative duty of every pastor often to preach on the subject and deal with it as one of the terrible sins of the age.

That not only will we carry out the rule of our discipline, but enforce upon all our members abstinence from drinking lager beer, so commonly called a lighter drink, yet so fully demoralizing the social habits of our people.

That we will most diligently inculcate in the youth of our church and schools the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

That we will heartily co-operate with all legal efforts put forth to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages.

Bishop Ames was gratified at this report. Indeed, he was glad to tell the Conference that the cause of temperance is progressing. President Grant and all his Cabinet ministers except one had abolished in- the one who did not was an old bachelor, and old toxicating beverages from their reception rooms, and bachelors had no right to hold high office. The Vice President and the Speaker had done the same thing in the capital. But it should be urged upon Congress to pass a Civil Service bill with a proviso that no man addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks could hold a federal office anywhere in the country. Laws now should not be aimed at those who drink, but should be directly levelled at the manufacturers, as the best means of stopping the use of liquor, wine or beer. Rev. Mr. Yost said he had preached a sermon "handling lager beer without gloves," and it raised the greatest opposition against him in his flock he ever met. Rev. Mr. Blinn facetiously remarked that he "believed lager beer was always handled without gloves," which was followed by approving laughter. Mr. Blinn also thought that if Americans would not spend so much money on politics not half of the drinking shops could sustain themselves.

The question of the Bible in the public schools came up and its retention was warmly defended. The following was the closing resolution on this subject:—

In view of the recent attempts to exclude the Holy Bible from the public schools, we, with all true Christians, see the great need of increasing watchfulness over those institutions which are at once the safeguard and chief glory of the American nation.

With the usual resolutions of thanks and religious ceremonies the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

THE COURTS.

Judge Woodruff's Charge to the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court—The Cardenas Mutiny Case — More Custom House Smuggling —Violation of the Post Office Regulations.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Charge to the Grand Jury—Frauds on the Government—Opening of the April Term.

Before Judge Woodruff.

The April term of this court was opened yesterday morning, before Judge Woodruff. A Grand Jury having been empanelled, the Court called attention to the various criminal cases which would be submitted to them, and referred more particularly to the prevalence of counterfeiting of the national securities, fractional currency and the public bonds and the necessity of punishing such crimes when cases were brought home to delinquents. Another fruitful source of crime, and of consequent injury to the government, was embraced in frauds on the internal revenue by parties who engaged in smuggling goods through the Custom House; the connivance of officials therein; violations of the lottery laws and bounty frauds. The several special laws and statutes bearing on these cases were very briefly, but lucidly, explained to the jury, who then retired.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Cardenas Mutiny Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. James Robinson.—The defendant was a seaman on the schooner Frank and Nellie, and is charged, in connection with two other seamen—McIntyre and Crowley—with mutiny on the vessel on the 1st of March last at Cardenas. The two last defendants are now on their way to this port, and the examination of Robinson was postponed till Friday next, when the two other defendants are expected to be present.

Alleged Violation of the Post Office Regulations.

The United States vs. J. D. Colgate.—The defendant is charged with depositing in the Post Office, for transmission by mail, certain publications and pamphlets of an indecent character, matter prohibited by law. Remanded for examination in default of $500 bail.

Another Alleged Custom House Smuggling Case.

The United States vs. Charles W. Purdy.—The defendant is a merchant doing business in William street, and is charged with purchasing smuggled goods at a reduced price through the Custom House.

The first witness called was David G. McCartle, master of the ship Rising Sun, who testified that in the year 1869 he sailed between Poyntz, Porto Rico, and New York; in March, 1869, brought a quantity of "oil of bay" from Poyntz; knew the defendant; saw him for the first time in the month of March, 1869, at the store of Wheeler, Paterson & Co., William street; upon that occasion the defendant came towards witness and asked him (witness) if he brought oil bay as part of cargo; witness replied, yes, sometimes; told him he had some at that time stored in Wall street; some time subsequently he saw defendant, of whom he inquired whether he was satisfied with the quality of some oil which he had left with him; defendant said he supposed it was all right; demanded twenty dollars a bottle for it; defendant said he would give $15 50; he then explained the expense attendant on bringing it into the market; he had to pay Custom House officers to "keep them out of the way," and to give a share to his officers; eventually the oil was sold at $15 75 a bottle, the defendant saying that he wanted the oil to be delivered by reliable parties; delivered the oil in valises, it taking two days to deliver all.

On the cross-examination witness said that he told the defendant the oil was smuggled; told him he paid the Custom House officers so much to "keep out of the way;" was charged in New Haven with having been engaged in smuggling oil and acknowledged it.

The examination at this stage was adjourned till Thursday next.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham, Sutherland and Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Balance of nonenumerated motions and preferred calendar. Appeals from orders made by Judge Barnard will be called.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to the third Monday of April inst., at half-past ten o'clock A. M., by order of Judge Cardozo.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Brady. Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. Calendars twelve o'clock M. No. 69. Call 71.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned until Thursday next. Part 2.—Adjourned until Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—The General Term calendar will be called.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 201, 593, 595, 622, 683, 720, 770, 833, 835, 844, 886, 785, 788, 789. Part 2.—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 705, 150, 741, 512, 731, 736, 560, 772, 815, 711, 522, 751, 757, 761, 776, 778, 779, 782, 783, 883½, 591.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The United States vs. Charles Teppe.—The defendant was arrested for passing a counterfeit twenty dollar national bank bill at the dry goods store of David Healion, No. 99 Fulton avenue. The hearing of the case was resumed yesterday, when Charles Kuntzman, a butcher at the corner of Wyckoff and Nevins streets, swore that the prisoner had also passed a counterfeit bill upon him but had subsequently paid him back in good money. Officer T. Dolan, who arrested the prisoner, testified that Teppe stated to him that he knew the bills were bad, and would make it all right with him if he (witness) would keep quiet. The Commissioner committed Teppe to await the action of the Grand Jury.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Admiralty Calendar.

Before Judge Benedict.

The Admiralty calendar will be called by Judge Benedict on Wednesday, at twelve M., when counsel can have cases set down for trial on any days upon which they can agree.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Grand Jury.

Before Judge Barnard and Justices Voorhees and Johnson.

A panel of 500 petit jurors were in attendance yesterday in anticipation of the trial of Edwin Perry, the alleged murderer of Thomas Hayes, but as the trial will not take place until Monday next 400 of the jurors were discharged until that day.

A Grand Jury was empanelled, and, after being charged in the usual manner by Judge Barnard, retired to their duties. The court then adjourned.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Excuse of Jurors.

Before Judge Troy.

In consequence of the trivial excuses of jurors who desired to avoid serving, Judge Troy stated at the opening of the court yesterday that in no case would business excuses be accepted, and any one who presented such an excuse would be held as violating an order of the court. His Honor also alluded to the fact that many jurors who are of the opinion that they had not sufficient influence to escape serving resorted to officers of the court to get them off, and he desired it to be understood that every juror would be held to the requirement of the statute in this respect. There being no cases ready for trial, the court adjourned until Wednesday, at ten o'clock A. M.

OPERATIONS ON AN ARTISTE.

Robbery at the Residence of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg—Thieves Poorly Paid for Their Trouble.

On the 2d inst. the residence on East Sixteenth street occupied by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the accomplished American *prima donna*, was entered by burglars, they having very adroitly cut one of the panes of glass in the windows surrounding the basement door, just large enough to admit of an arm, giving them every facility to tamper with the inside fastenings, which they at once availed themselves of. The family was in Boston at the time, and the servants being occupied in the upper part of the house, gave the thieves a fine opportunity to investigate the lower portion of the dwelling, and, in accordance with their profession, duly and quickly appropriate and be off. They must, however, before the completion of their arrangements, have become alarmed, for in their haste many articles of much value were left behind, and, consequently, all they succeeded in getting away with was a few hundred dollars' worth, consisting of clothing, table linen and some silver spoons and forks. Probably the "knights of the jimmy" were under the impression that Miss Kellogg was improvident enough to keep her numerous articles of silverware and costly jewels in the house; but for once they were mistaken, and for their benefit we would state that caution predominates in Miss Kellogg's character to a great extent. The case has been placed in charge of Superintendent Warren, of the Detective Police Agency, whose operatives are sanguine of success.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 95

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirteenth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PIPPIN, OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE AVALANCHE—GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, &c.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—EDWIN BOOTH AS MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LOST AT SEA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—GRAND OPERA.—MARTHA.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.—THEATRICAL AGENCY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—FROU FROU.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 5, 1870.

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FRENCH LESSONS FROM IRELAND—The establishment of a Rochefort cash aid subscription or "rent" in Paris.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING in favor of Cuban independence was held at Cooper Institute last night. Mayor Hall, Congressman Fitch and others made speeches.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS, it is now said, left this port in a disabled condition. A passenger on her last trip from Liverpool to this port writes us that she put into Halifax partly because she was disabled, one blade of her propeller being broken short off and another rendered useless. These matters were kept dark while she lay here. The friends of the passengers who were inveigled, as it were, into such a trap, and the public generally, would like an explanation of this matter from the agents.

THE EARL OF MAYO, Governor General of India, has undertaken a tour of the cotton growing districts of that country in order to urge on the inhabitants the necessity of cultivating the staple extensively, "so as to compete successfully with the United States." The tenants of the noble earl in Ireland would be exceedingly happy if he would afford them the means of cultivating the potato or corn successfully, so as to enable them to feed and clothe their children. This fact was shown in the special correspondence of the HERALD from Ireland lately.

THE PARK.—A large meeting of influential citizens yesterday adopted resolutions memorializing the Senate in favor of allowing the Park to remain in the hands of its present Commissioners. The services of the Central Park Commissioners cannot be overrated. They have made a garden of loveliness to bloom on a barren rock, and their work will not be allowed to die out or be defaced. Of this the gentlemen who have thus memorialized the Senate may rest assured, for, under the new Charter, Mayor Hall appoints the Commissioners and the present Board will undoubtedly be kept in place.

The St. Domingo Question—Short-sighted Policy of the Senate.

There is a report from Washington that the St. Domingo treaty is killed, and that some new movement and further investigations are necessary to bring the Senate to the annexation of the territory in question. The statement here made is too broadly put. We do not believe the majority of the Senate is opposed to the annexation of St. Domingo; but there is undoubtedly a want of knowledge about that country and some injurious reports flying round about jobs in connection with the treaty which have caused Senators to hesitate and to ask for more information before acting definitely upon the subject. The treaty has not been rejected; the time for its ratification has been extended, and it remains suspended only till the Senate can get at the information wanted. This appears to be the real state of the case.

In the meantime both the agents of the Dominican government and the administration are active in enlightening the Senate and the public, and in urging the ratification of the treaty. The Dominican commissioner, Mr. Cohen, has made a valuable statement as to the condition and productions of St. Domingo and relative to the popular sentiment of the island in favor of annexation. But President Grant has taken the broadest and most statesmanlike view of the matter. Mr. Cohen says "Coffee, sugar and tobacco can be grown in St Domingo, through the enterprise and industry of the American people, in sufficient quantities to supply the United States." The President takes a still more comprehensive view. In his conversation with our correspondent, published a few days ago, he shows that the United States consume about seventy-five millions of dollars' worth of sugar a year, besides coffee and other tropical products, which are imported chiefly from the West Indies, and that this really constitutes the balance of trade against us. "It is true," he remarked, "the bills for this trade are drawn on Europe, but they are chiefly to pay balances against us in the tropics. This is a drain upon the wealth of the country." He went on to say, "A country as extensive and populous as the United States consumes many things that grow only in the tropics. The population of the country is rapidly increasing, and, as a natural result, the consumption of tropical productions becomes larger in proportion. It is desirable to acquire a country where American capital, labor and enterprise could be employed in raising sugar, coffee and other tropical growths for home consumption."

The President showed, too, that there is a large field for American commerce and an extensive market for American manufactures and products in the West Indies. But the laws of Cuba, Porto Rico and other islands are inimical to the commerce and interests of the United States—they are a check upon American commerce. While expressing these views the President exclaimed, "I wish most earnestly to see commerce revived. A strong foothold in the West Indies would soon regulate this." Then, he argued, the country has become so vast in its proportions that it requires outposts. "Our vulnerable point is the Gulf. Before it is too late we should plant ourselves there. This will be a guard against aggression from foreign sources and will consolidate the power of resistance by this country. Without such a foothold, in the event of a struggle, the enemies of the United States would rendezvous in the Gulf and the whole power of the nation be called upon against a danger which by timely action could be averted."

Comparing these broad, statesmanlike and patriotic views of the President and his earnest desire to carry them out with the delays and quibbles of the Senate about ratifying the St. Domingo treaty, we are struck with his foresight and ability and see how weak are the petty arguments and contracted policy of Mr. Sumner and the other Senators who have opposed annexation. Though he has had but a short experience in public life General Grant shows that he is a greater statesman than those Senators who have been long in the councils of the nation. He has plenty of practical common sense, a cool judgment, and looks to the future. These, really, are the first qualities for statesmanship. The President looks at the acquisition of St. Domingo, as we see from his language, in two important points of view. The one is commercial and the other military or strategic. We complain, and with reason, of our depressed and declining commerce and of our greatly decreased tonnage. We know what a difference there is in our present condition in this respect as compared with what it was just before the war. We see the carrying trade and the profits of freights pass to the hands of our maritime rivals, and we are earnestly discussing the means to restore our commerce. We see other nations pushing their commercial conquests, and England particularly pushing hers, all around us and in every part of the globe. Yet we have here in our own hemisphere—in our immediate neighborhood—a vast field for commercial enterprise and for increasing our shipping. With St. Domingo, Cuba, Porto Rico and the other West Indies in our possession or under our control we would have a monopoly of sugar, coffee, tobacco and other tropical products, as we now have of the best staple of cotton. Extensive markets would be opened for our agricultural and manufacturing productions. Hundreds of thousands of tons would be soon added to our shipping and our depressed commerce would revive.

The possession of St. Domingo would be a flank movement upon Cuba and the other rich islands of the West Indies. They would fall into our hands in a short time. Then the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea would become merely American lakes and the United States would be, in a military and naval point of view, impregnable in this hemisphere. Such is the destiny of this great republic as General Grant contemplates it, and such is the comprehensive policy he has laid down for his administration. He is grieved that a career of empire and wealth so glorious should be obstructed by the short-sighted men of the Senate. Let him persevere, however, and, if necessary to carry out his views, reorganize his Cabinet and break down the political influence of those opposed to him. He is right, and if he will act boldly the country will sustain him.

Greeley and Morrissey—To What Strange Uses We May Come at Last.

The genius of history—the power that governs in the conduct of great events—has a dramatic taste. Her ability to concentrate the spirit of a tremendous contest in a group, to indicate possibilities by contriving the mere juxtaposition of remarkable men, is what gives all its interest, as well as its picturesque force and effect, to the annals of great nations. How splendidly the very soul of the Middle Ages is put before us in the meeting of Henry and Francis on "the field of the cloth of gold." Convulsed, torn, shaken Europe is presented in the brilliant picture of Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander exchanging civilities on a raft in a river. In the meeting of Wellington and Blucher we catch a magnificent emblem of a union of the powers that saved the noble old ruins of European society. On our own Continent, are not Appomattox and its apple tree forever famous for their association with the wonderful picture that comes up to every thought of Grant and Lee shaking hands, making treaties, and smoking the mutual cigar over the collapse of the confederacy? And now comes one more picture into this historic gallery. Another group, typical of the possibilities of human strife, will attract the eyes of ages yet unborn in the temple of fame. The young democracy has not struggled in vain. Its great contest for the honor of handling the city cash will be historic in years after the city cash is all spent or stolen; for the result will have crystallized in the startling picture of Greeley and Morrissey with their heads together over one of Delmonico's tables.

They were remarkable heads that thus came together. Heads, indeed, of strange variety viewed in any aspect, whether moral, intellectual, physical or tonsorial. On Morrissey fate has "put a head" fit for Hercules, the expression of which is all hard force; on Greeley, one that is all softness, like a pippin in December. On Morrissey, the jetty Jove-like curls come down to the very brows, leaving no forehead, as there was no need for any; and on Greeley the scant hair, to which nature in her economy gave no color, parts away from a wild waste of forehead, eloquent of brain ran to seed. Morrissey's head is indebted to art for the greater part of its heroic style—partly to the art tonsorial, partly to the art that is for pre-eminence distinguished as "the manly art." Greeley's head is as simple and unwashed a piece of nature as ever came out of a turnip field. Behold, then, the many differences in the two heads; and not less different than the heads thus brought together by the force of events are the characters of the men who came with them. One of them is a great moralist, who preaches without stint and with almost savage invective the doctrines of plain, straightforward honesty; who cannot indulge himself with even Christian patience for rogues, but who, with all his abstract love of honesty, is so charmingly and eccentrically ignorant of the ways of the world that he believes faro to be an innocent little game that children play in Sunday schools. He is a philosopher who has all the true philosophic love of virtue in the abstract, but who does not believe practically that it makes any difference whether a man is honest or dishonest—does not believe that virtue forfeits her character in coming to terms with vice. Finally, he is a great politician, who can be fooled to the uses and intrigues of a prize fighter through the vanity of his personal importance.

Does it, then, in our American society, really make no difference what a man's pursuits are, or what his character is? Is our democracy so indiscriminate in its levelling that there is not only no difference before the law, but no difference in any other respect? Does a man who has all his life inculcated the lessons of virtue, and made some generally crotchety attempts to live up to those lessons, really stand at last on the same level with those who, without morality, with small intellect and no conscience, have brutalized their early days in barbarous personal battles and debauched their later lives in the wild excitement and general robbery of the gambling hell? Is this the state of our society? Or is the practical assertion that this is the state of our society only another one of the vagaries of the philosopher Greeley? Once we remember the great advocate of "On to Richmond" energy went up to Niagara to plot peace with the rebels, who were eager only to save Richmond from the Union forces, and used this natural innocent to help them. Also we remember an earnest patriot who saw no man in the world more worthy his friendship than Jeff Davis. Is it to be understood now that Greeley's relations with Morrissey are of a piece with these other vagaries and betrayal of popular trust? Is Greeley, as a virtuous philosopher, at last as unreliable in his fidelity to honesty and the moralities as he was shaky, lax, crotchety and uncertain in the cause of the Union?

AN APRIL SNOW STORM.—April, this time, seems to have taken up the work of winter left unfinished by March, and with a good will to supply all that is left to be supplied of the deficiencies of December, January and February. The snow storm of yesterday would have done honor to December, January or February, but was rather an extraordinary accompaniment of the Connecticut April election. We suppose now that the winter is nearly over; but as it did not fairly begin till about the middle of February it may possibly hold on till the end of May. Since the annexation of Alaska, in short, there is no telling, even in New York, the beginning or ending of winter.

WAKING UP.—Our country contemporaries are waking up to a lively sense of their own interests. At the recent convention of the editors of the weekly papers of Central New York it was resolved to adopt, after the 1st of January next, prepayment on all subscriptions. The wonder is that the system of advance payment on advertisements, as well as subscriptions, has not been adopted long since by all the respectable newspapers in the country. If advertisements are worth being published at all they should be invariably paid for in advance.

THE BRITISH CROWN AND PARLIAMENT gave a royal and legislative expression to a penal law intent against the Irish, the radicals of Jamaica and the Red River Indians. Wholesome, perhaps, but not just exactly in accordance with the spirit of the day.

The Elections and the Negro Vote.

A rainy day for an election usually depresses the republican vote which is generally strong in country districts where long rides or walks are necessary in many instances to reach the polls. The weather consequently depressed the republican vote in Connecticut yesterday, and it did not make as strong a fight as it might have made. As it is the democrats have carried the day and English is elected. But it would be a very niggard spirit, indeed, that could not permit the democrats an election some time or other, especially in this case, where the negroes did not vote under the fifteenth amendment.

In Ohio yesterday the negroes appear to have taken to the ballot with considerable zeal, the question being, at least in Cincinnati, partly on the Bible in the public schools. In Princeton, New Jersey, a charter election was held and the negroes undertook to vote, but an argument ensued, the hard-cider democracy not liking such an assertion of political equality on the part of the new citizens. The Mayor of Princeton seems to have been considerably muddled by the unusual aspect of affairs, for his wits went wool gathering along with the democracy, and he telegraphed to the Attorney General of the State to inquire if the negroes really could vote. The Attorney General telegraphed back that he thought they could, and evidently they did.

The Constitutional Crisis in France.

From our cable despatches it does seem as if a crisis had arrived in the course of the Emperor's reform policy. One telegram which we give to-day has it that the rumor which has been current for some days to the effect that the Emperor had made up his mind to issue a *Senatus Consultum*, and on the merits of the same make an appeal to the people, was generally believed to be well founded. Another telegram of a later date has it that the appeal to the people will not be made for some little time yet. It is added that the collision between the Ministry and the Chambers is thus likely to be avoided.

The immediate difficulty has arisen from a demand made by certain parties that the *Senatus Consultum* should be submitted to the Corps Législatif for discussion. This was not part of the Emperor's original plan, and to this the Ministers very properly refused to consent. The crisis had reached such a point that Prime Minister Ollivier had made up his mind to ask a vote of confidence from the Chambers, and to abide by the result. If the later telegrams prove to be correct the crisis is for the present postponed. At the same time we have one or two great facts before us. One is that France is in a condition that makes continued uncertainty in the last degree undesirable, so far, at least, as the Emperor and the friends of order are concerned. It is the opinion of many that the Emperor has conceded so much that he has no choice but concede more. The tide has so set in, they say, in favor of popular liberty that the Emperor dare not attempt to check it. It is the opinion of the Emperor and his friends that reform is necessary, but that while popular demands must so far be yielded to there is a point at which the Executive must say, "Hitherto, but no further." The extreme party in the Chambers, encouraged largely by the Orleanists and other moderates who have no great love for the Bonaparte dynasty, think that by pushing matters they can hasten on a crisis which will not be to the advantage of the Emperor or his dynasty. Napoleon, on the other hand, is fully convinced that, in spite of the seeming strength of the opposition, France is satisfied with what he has done, and that if, on the strength of his recent concessions—concessions which, as he says, have come forth at the proper time from the *plebiscite* of 1852—he appeals to the people, the people will stand by him as they did in 1848, in 1852 and on every occasion since. It is our opinion that the Emperor is right. However these present troubles shape themselves, and whatever complications may result in the course of their development, we have no hesitation in saying that the Emperor will come out of the ordeal triumphant, more popular and more powerful than ever. We say this because we know that rural France will stand by the Emperor almost to a man. We say it because the order-loving citizens of France, the men of means and the men of mark, in their inmost souls detest revolution and prefer to "bear the ills they have"—if they have ills—"than fly to others that they know not of." Still we hold ourselves prepared for a general election in France at an early day.

SAMBO COMING OUT "RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE."—The colored voters have already made demonstrations in Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio and at other points, under the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment. A New Jersey democratic District Attorney has decided that there exists no legal objection to the colored citizen voting in that State, and the same might have been said about the election in Connecticut yesterday. But the question cuts both ways in that State, and the republicans were afraid to assume the responsibility of taking the initiative in regard to a measure which the people of Connecticut had repeatedly repudiated by a direct vote. But Sambo has come out at last, and now let us see whether he will prove that he is capable of appreciating the importance of his new position in the body politic.

ANOTHER DROP IN THE TREASURY BUCKET—That little sum of ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars, and a few odd cents thrown in, interest on the city deposits, which Peter B. Sweeny paid into the city treasury for the month of March, making a grand total of two hundred and nine thousand four hundred and one dollars dropped into the same bucket, which used to go a different way before Mr. Sweeny was Chamberlain. Would Jack Morrissey do as much for the city if he occupied that little black walnut corner in the new Court House?

CAPTAIN EYRE AND CONGRESS.—A resolution was passed in the House yesterday inquiring into the sinking of the Oneida and the conduct of the English captain of the Bombay. We cannot yet see what good the inquiry into Captain Eyre's conduct will effect, but it is at least satisfactory to know that his being an Englishman does not awe us from making it.

The McFarland Trial.

The culminating scene of the tragedy that compassed the death of Albert D. Richardson commenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday with the trial of Daniel McFarland before Recorder Hackett. The case is yet fresh in the public memory. It created such interest and excitement at the time of the killing of Richardson that it needs, now, no review of its details to conjure up the whole case clearly to all newspaper readers of the day. The domestic features of the affair, the political and social standing of the parties directly involved and of parties less directly involved, the deathbed marriage and other strange adjuncts of the killing, were universally detailed at the time, and served to make up a connected narrative that enchained the attention at once and was not likely to be forgotten in the short space of time that has since intervened. The universal interest in the trial was plainly shown yesterday, not only in the crowd of spectators in the court room and in the array of legal acumen that is in harness on both sides, but also in the difficulty that obtained from the first in selecting a jury. Of a panel of one hundred and seventy-five, nearly a hundred of whom answered, only five jurors were chosen, the others who were called having either formed an opinion or shown a bias one way or the other. It is almost impossible in a community where newspapers are so generally read to find a jury legally qualified to try even an ordinary case of life and death, and great care must necessarily be evinced on both sides in finding the right kind of a jury in a case like the present, of such absorbing interest that few men of intelligence could have failed to form an opinion upon its merits. When the jury is finally found the trial will probably go on slowly and cautiously to a conclusion, every inch of ground carefully surveyed by the counsel for the prisoner and for the prosecution, every shred of evidence succinctly disclosed to the select twelve, and every inner movement of the absorbing tragedy closely scrutinized, and on the law and the evidence thus presented depends the life of McFarland.

The European Mail Budget—"Any of Marengo?"

The arrival of the French transatlantic mail steamship Ville de Paris at this port yesterday, after an unusually rapid passage from Brest, enables us to complete our European mail report in detail of our cable news telegrams to the 26th of March. The exhibit is varied and quite interesting both in its contents and point. Prince Pierre Bonaparte's trial progressed towards its conclusion. Of the character, intent, tone and bearing of the radical Rochefort democracy of Paris it is enough to call attention to the fact that Pascal Grousset sought to defame the memory of the Prince's mother, when under oath and in the presence of the Court, by the use of the most offensive expressions—words calculated in fact to demoralize the idea of the age. Napoleon's letter of Magna Charta, as addressed to Premier Ollivier, engaged the earnest attention of the French press. The important subject presented by his Majesty was canvassed in an open and really manly tone, party opposition and personal pique being almost completely disarmed and neutralized by the generous effort which imperialism had made to "crown the edifice" of national constitutionalism. The Emperor and Empress of France, with the Prince Imperial, received a visit from veterans of the first empire. The interview took place in the grand saloon of the First Consul, in the Tuileries. After the men had saluted, the young Prince inquired:—"Are there any of Marengo?" (14th of June, 1800), on which two old soldiers replied:—"Present, Monseigneur"—a glorious and feeling attestation of the devotional love of the nation, as well of its loyalty to the succession of the dynasty founded by the great soldier and conqueror. The Duke d'Aumale wrote a letter sympathizing with the Duke de Montpensier in his unfortunate position previous to the duel with Prince Henri de Bourbon and subsequently to the tragic issue of that event. Cardinal Antonelli is reported as being invalided in health. Whether his Eminence is really so or not it is very difficult to affirm just now, considering the many corners which he is compelled to turn almost daily on the lay diplomatists with respect to the infallibility subject. The Cardinal may be perhaps merely adopting the use of a little of the strategy which was practised by another illustrious prelate just previous to his elevation to the Popedom. During the sitting of the conclave this gentleman appeared in a wretched condition of health. He was consequently accepted as a "compromise candidate" by the varying interests and elected in the hope that he would die almost immediately and thus afford their representatives another chance. No sooner was he declared the chosen one of the Holy Spirit than he jumped up and affirmed that he was "all right"—in Italian, of course—and thus continued to rule the Church for many years. From England we have again advices of love-making, marriage, divorce, law, Parliamentary progress and crime. Our European news details are thus, on the whole, instructive, entertaining and attractive, besides affording much aid toward the illustration of the current history of the Old World.

JACK REYNOLDS' LAST HOPE GONE.—Judge Ingraham yesterday denied the application of counsel for a new trial for Jack Reynolds, the philosophic young murderer, who made an apothegm on the murder he committed that will probably live longer than Reynolds himself. It was an unfortunate remark, for it demonstrated Jack Reynolds' intelligence so clearly that no doctors could possibly save him on the plea of insanity. As his execution is fixed for Friday next there is but little doubt now that it will come off, and thus the philosopher will have corrected the evil of his philosophy "that hanging is played out" by being himself the first murderer hanged in New York on the first trial for many a year.

A CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN VIENNA.—A late cable despatch has it that the Austrian Ministry has resigned and that the Emperor has called to his aid a certain Count Potocki. We are well aware that there have been financial, religious and political difficulties in the way of Baron Beust, but wait for a further and fuller disclosure of facts before we discuss the situation.

The American Catholic View of Papal Infallibility.

Bishop O'Connor, S. J., on Sunday evening last, at the new Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in this city, delivered a learned and interesting discourse on "Papal Infallibility and the Ecumenical Council." With this Council now in session at Rome, and with this question of Papal infallibility awaiting its action, and considering the apprehensions of temporal rulers, statesmen, philosophers, reformers and politicians, and the general agitation in the public press of both hemispheres as to the intent and probable results of the proclamation from said Council of Papal infallibility, this discourse was well calculated to attract, as it did, a very large and attentive congregation.

In the discussions of the subject through the public press, and in the reported diplomatic movements among the European Powers, the opinion has been widely disseminated that the object of the Pope in his efforts to secure the definition and proclamation of his infallibility is not a religious, but a political object; that his purpose is not the definition of his spiritual authority, but through the believers in his Church all over the world the strengthening of his temporal power, and especially at Rome; that he is aiming at a dogma of infallibility which will enable him, whenever he may deem it expedient, in a temporal view of his authority, to call upon the members of his Church, as upon his subjects, to resist the authorities of the State of which they are citizens or subjects, whether of Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain or the United States, as blind obedience to the supreme command from the infallible Pope may require. This would indeed make the dogma of infallibility "the Pope's bull against the comet;" and yet such is the construction which underlies the general anti-Papal agitation of this question in Europe and America.

Bishop O'Connor, however, has given the American Catholic view, which is the genuine Catholic view everywhere, of this doctrine of infallibility. He says:—"It is nothing but that stability in faith which was granted by Christ to the office of Peter;" that "it does not mean that every act or every word of Peter, or of his successor, is inspired by God," but that "it only means that in faith, and faith alone, Christ will ever assist him (the Pope) to teach it officially in its purity, so that he may confirm the brethren;" that this infallibility will not protect the Pope "from the frailties of human nature," and that it is only when confirming the brethren in the faith that they believe or are to believe him infallible. Furthermore, Bishop O'Connor explained that this doctrine was as old as the Church, and that it is only a distinct definition that is now sought from the Ecumenical Council. In truth, all this anti-Papal outcry in Europe and America against this apprehended dogma of Papal infallibility is all very absurd. We say, let the Holy Father have his dogma, and all the dogmas he may ask. We have passed far beyond the age of the Crusades, and the age too, of such politico-religous conflicts as that of the thirty years' war in Germany has forever passed away. In this new age of steam, printing presses, steamships and railroads, telegraphs and ship canals, the Pope may be given all the dogmas he may want, and without fear. They can do no harm, and they will do good. Let the Holy Father be infallible, and may he live a thousand years.

The Sermons of a Day.

A careful perusal of the sermons delivered in this city on Sunday will convince one that a majority of the preachers, while they echo the materialism of the age, do not teach a faith which breathes of the progress of civilization. It is this error which has weakened the influence of Christianity upon the masses, driven some into all but openly avowed paganism, and impelled others, weak of mind but eager for some outlet for their intuitive religious feelings, into the absurd though mystical realm of Spiritualism. When Mr. Beecher tells us that the ideal generally adopted by the Christian is vague and unsatisfactory he utters a truism; but, with all his ability, he fails to perceive that this very vagueness is the offspring of teachings in themselves vague and unsatisfactory. The religious impressions which are made upon the young lack the stamp of a true Christianity; and the reason why, when grown to maturity, so many neglect the faith is because they cannot reconcile in their minds facts as they exist with the lessons they have learned. Can we not have the joys of heaven depicted and the greatness of God described without making them "of the earth earthy," or impossible of realization? It seems not, and Mr. Beecher must have felt his inability; for he dealt in vague generalities—in negatives which can only add to the perplexity of his hearers. Eloquently worded sentences avail nothing. We hardly needed to be told of the obstacles to the Christian in the walk of life. They are perceptible to every intelligent mind. How shall we remove them? How master the materialism which stands between us and the Infinite? That is just what Mr. Beecher did not tell us. His sermon was like the Dead Sea fruit. It was beautiful to the ear; it brought no conviction to the heart.

But the pastor of Plymouth at least endeavored to impress upon his congregation truths which he doubtless felt but to which he did not give proper utterance. There was in his language an evident desire to serve the Christian cause, and insomuch (without intending an invidious comparison) his sermon, viewed from a Christian standpoint, possessed an advantage over that of Dr. Hepworth. This latter clergyman delivered a discourse which would have been more appropriate to the lecture room. We cannot see wherein religion is served by challenging the claims of the Pope to be regarded as the successor of St. Peter. Granting even all that Dr. Hepworth said was golden truth, did his remarks make one hearer a better man or woman, convert one sinner or save one soul? What connection has the jugglery of the Catholic Church with the soul of the Protestant? If we regard the duty of clergymen correctly it is to preach God's Word and to urge sinners to repentance. "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone;" and this admonition is applicable to the sermon of Dr. Hepworth.

It must not be supposed, because of the foregoing paragraphs, that we have failed to perceive in the sermons delivered on Sunday any teachings calculated to further the cause of

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Christianity. We readily admit that there were many such, and we rejoice at the fact. But they came not from those clergymen whose words are eagerly perused by the masses. They were not delivered from the pulpits of churches wherein sat those who give tone to society. In a majority of cases they were heard in the humbler places of worship, and would probably have remained unknown had we not done our part toward spreading the great truths they contained. Not thus should a pure Christianity be confined. The churches wherein we need the proclamation of true doctrines are the very ones to which the public are most attracted; for their influence is greatest, and upon them, to a vast extent, depends the spiritual welfare of the people.

Congress—A General Congressional Election Day—The Sixteenth Amendment—A Ku Klux Wanted.

Monday is what is known as resolution day in the House of Representatives—that is, a day for the introduction of resolutions and bills. Yesterday the usual number and variety of bills and resolutions were submitted, one of which, and a very important one, was, under a suspension of the rules, rushed through and passed. It was a bill to fix the time for the election of representatives and delegates to Congress in all the States and Territories on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost—10 to 119—and then, under the previous question, the bill was passed—114 to 40—which signifies, as we take it, that the democrats prefer the chances of the present system of different days for different States. The bill, however, is so palpably in favor of fair and square elections that it cannot fail to be approved by the people, if passed into a law, as we suppose it will be during the present session, if not before the end of the present week.

The sixteenth amendment, providing that neither the United States nor any State shall make any law restricting the right of suffrage on account of sex—woman suffrage—was introduced by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, and that is the last we shall hear of the subject in the House for a considerable time to come, unless the woman's rights women send down to Washington at once a strong delegation of their youngest and handsomest representatives to keep Mr. Julian wide awake, and to impress upon the House their claims to equal political rights with niggers.

In the Senate the Georgia bill was again under discussion, and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, having made some allusions to the terrible Southern Ku Klux Klan, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said there was one thing he wanted to see before he died, and that was a Ku Klux. The wish is natural and reasonable, and if the "carpet-baggers" down South, who have so much to tell of the numbers and fearful doings of these Ku Kluxes, cannot oblige the Senator from Delaware by furnishing him a living specimen to look at let them forever hereafter hold their peace concerning the Ku Klux Klan. Meantime, we think it will be safe to pass the Georgia bill, as if this Klan had ceased to be a formidable enemy of law and order and had become a raw head and bloody bones no longer to be feared by the civil authorities.

The New Charter—The Coast Clean

According to our reports from Albany of the doings up there yesterday in reference to the new Charter (the Frear bill) we may look for its passage and its approval by the Governor before the close of this day. It is to be made the special order to-day in the Senate after the reading of the journal, and it must come up without amendment from the committee on the subject. Nor does it appear that any amendments are expected that will materially change the bill as it stands. On the contrary, there seems to be a general understanding between democrats and republicans in favor of the bill as it is, coupled, however, with an understanding in the Senate that the Charter shall be accompanied by a bill for the better regulation of our elections.

It appears also to be generally understood that if this new Charter shall prove in its practical operation unsatisfactory and unpopular, the next Legislature will have the power to change it, and that meantime, in the elections for the next Legislature, the people will have an opportunity to pronounce their judgment upon it. Let the bill, therefore, be passed, and let it be tried. It is a good bill for a beginning and a great advance in the right direction.

THE VIRGINIA TROUBLES.—An effort is being made by Mr. Porter, a Congressional squatter from Virginia, to have some national legislation made for that State by the Reconstruction Committee on account of the Mayoralty troubles in Richmond. We hope Congress will be very chary of going into any such business. The republican party has secured the fifteenth amendment and brought all the States back into the Union very successfully on the reconstruction platform, and they now have other work to do. They have squeezed all the juice they need out of reconstruction, and there is nothing left of it but the bitter. They can hope to get no more good out of it, and they must leave Virginia and Tennessee alone, as, ere this, they have found they should have left Georgia alone.

ANOTHER SPANISH CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.—A new campaign has been commenced by the Spaniards against the insurgents in the Central Department. Generals Goyeneche and Valmaseda are to play prominent parts in the new movement against the Cubans. The campaign will be a short one, as the sickly season which will soon set in will naturally tend to put a stop to operations in the field. It is the last chance, therefore, for a blow before the warm weather comes on, and the Spaniards are evidently determined to avail themselves of the opportunity.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE wishes to promulgate a *schema* at Easter (*Schema* No. 1), and another *schema* (*Schema* No. 2), just after the Easter holiday. Should Pio Nono adhere to this plan and carry it out coincident with the Lenten fasts and the good living of Easter week the doctors may look out for an immense amount of dyspepsia among the bishops. Light bitters will be in order all round the globe after the Council breaks up.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Austrian Cabinet Resignation and a Ministerial Crisis.

French Constitutionalism and Parliamentary Discussion.

The French Trade Strikes Still Menacing.

PENAL LEGISLATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

German Mission to China and Japan.

Cotton Culture in India as Patronized by England.

Premier Gladstone's Triumph on the Irish Land Bill.

AUSTRIA.

The Cabinet Crisis—Ministerial Arrangements.

VIENNA, April 4, 1870.

The Ministry having resigned, the Emperor has summoned Count Potocki to form a new Cabinet.

FRANCE.

Stormy Debate in Parliament.

PARIS, April 4, 1870.

The Corps Législatif to-day had a stormy session.

M. Gorent declared that he would resist any *plebiscitum* which was not first discussed by the Chambers.

M. Ollivier then formally announced that a *plebiscitum* would be submitted to the people.

M. Picard supported M. Grévy in his demand for its discussion by the Corps.

Deputies of the left centre advised the Ministers to so act that a *plebiscitum* would not be needed.

Constitutional Self-Government.

PARIS, April 4, 1870.

It is now tolerably certain that the solution of the question for the submission of the new order of things, as outlined in the Emperor's letter of Magna Charta, addressed to premier Ollivier, to a vote of the people will be deferred for the time.

The misunderstanding between the Ministry and the Chambers on this subject will therefore be avoided.

Parliamentary Discussion of the Imperial Missive.

PARIS, April 4, 1870.

In the Corps Législatif to day it was announced that the government had decided to make an appeal to the people on the question of the new constitution.

M. Ollivier declared that the government would accept the interpellation of M. Grévy on the subject of the constituent powers, which last week he had refused to listen to.

M. Thiers had drawn up a vote of confidence, which, though not yet introduced in the Chamber, has already been accepted by the Right Centre, but refused by the Left Centre.

The discussion on the interpellation of M. Grévy has commenced, and the result is anxiously awaited.

Radical Parliamentary Aspiration.

PARIS, April 4, 1870.

The radical party is working hard to insure the success of Ulric Fonvielle, who is a candidate for Deputy in the Corps Législatif from the city of Lyons.

A Rochefort Cash "Rent."

PARIS, April 4, 1870.

A subscription paper, signed by 20,000 radicals of Paris, has been presented to M. Ordinaire, Deputy to the Corps Législatif. Each subscriber contributed twenty-five centimes to go towards an indemnity to M. Rochefort for the loss of his salary as a Deputy. Similar lists will be circulated throughout France.

The "Strike" at La Creuzot.

PARIS, April 4—3:30 P. M.

The strike at La Creuzot continues.

No collision has yet occurred between the rioters and the troops.

Students' Demonstration Again.

PARIS, April 4, 1870.

Another demonstration was made by the students against Dr. Tardieu. The tumult was greater than on the three previous occasions. It is reported that the Ecole de Medicine will be closed for fifteen days.

ENGLAND

The Irish Land Bill in Committee.

LONDON, April 4, 1870.

In the House of Commons to-day the consideration of the Irish Land bill was resumed in committee.

Mr. Disraeli opposed the amendment proposed by the government extending the Ulster custom over Ireland. He begged the House to consider the effect this law would have on English land, and predicted that agitation and lawlessness would increase.

Mr. Disraeli then submitted an amendment limiting the compensation to the retiring tenants to damages for his unexhausted improvements and unfinished course of husbandry.

Mr. Lowe replied to Mr. Disraeli in a speech irrelevant to the amenement under consideration. He said the bill possibly violated the rules of political economy, but such violations were of daily occurrence.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy supported Disraeli's amendment. Mr. Hardy and Sir Roundell Palmer, who followed him, both urged greater caution than the government had exhibited so far in the management of the measure. The changes proposed were generally too ill-considered and sweeping.

Mr. Fortescue, chief Secretary for Ireland, repelled the charges made against the government.

Mr. Clare S. Reed, member for South Norfolk, denounced the bill as revolutionary.

Mr. Buxton, member for East Surrey, declared the bill limited rights of property which were now subverted.

Mr. Brodrick, Sir Patrick O'Brien and others followed, but presented no new arguments.

Mr. Gladstone explained that the point of the clause was compensation to tenants, not the scale by which it should be awarded. He said the amendment proposed by Mr. Disraeli was intended not to modify but to kill the bill.

Mr. Disraeli replied to the various arguments which had been made to his amendment, and closed the debate.

The House then divided, with the following result:—

For Disraeli's amendment	220
Against it	296
Majority for the government	76

As soon as the vote was announced the House adjourned.

Parliamentary Penal Progress.

LONDON, April 4, 1870.

In the House of Lords to-day members of the House of Commons were summoned to the bar, when messages were read announcing that the Royal assent had been given to the bill for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of peace in Ireland, and to the Coinage and Mutiny bills.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a remark of Mr. Dilke, said he thought no compensation was due to the widow of Mr. Gordon, who was executed in Jamaica.

Mr. Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, said a demand from the Canadian authorities for regular troops for the Red River expedition was under consideration.

French Constitutionalism Canvassed.

LONDON, April 4, 1870.

The rumors of proposed constitutional changes in France to be submitted to the vote of the people have been gaining strength, and are now generally credited here.

The Treasury Budget—Reduction of Taxes Hoped For.

LONDON, April 4, 1870.

The Glasgow *Herald* has reason to believe that in Mr. Lowe's forthcoming budget the income tax will be reduced to fourpence, the duties on sugar will be equalized, alterations will be made in brewers' licenses and newspaper postage, the tea and coffee duties will be left untouched, and a million sterling will be kept in hand for special purposes.

United States Legal Tenders and Finance.

LONDON, April 5, 1870.

The London *Times*, in an article to-day on the proposed reconsideration of the decision of the United States Supreme Court recently rendered in the matter of the constitutionality of the legal tenders, strongly hopes the views of the Chief Justice will be sustained.

Royal Patronage of Art.

LONDON, April 4, 1870.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts, which was held to organize an educational department and to make arrangements for several exhibitions next year. The Prince spoke warmly in favor of the objects proposed by the society.

He was followed by Sir J. Pakington.

The Universities Boat Race.

LONDON, April 4, 1870.

The betting on the University boat race is very brisk.

The partisans of Cambridge are gaining confidence and the odds of eleven to eight on Oxford is freely taken.

ROME.

The Pope's Schema Repertoire.

LONDON, April 4, 1870.

A despatch from Rome reports that the Pope wishes to promulgate the first *Schema* at Easter, so that the second *Schema*, that on infallibility, may be discussed immediately after the holidays.

SCOTLAND.

Launch of a Transatlantic Trading Steamship.

GLASGOW, April 4, 1870.

The new steamer Italy, of the National line, was successfully launched at Greenock to-day. She is 4,200 tons burden, and is said to be the largest screw steamer afloat, the Great Eastern alone accepted. Her engines are 600 horse power.

GERMANY.

Special Mission to the Far East.

BERLIN, April 4, 1870.

The Prussian government has appointed Chamberlain Silk as special envoy to Pekin, to return the diplomatic courtesies extended by the Burlingame Embassy. Herr Silk will also proceed to Jeddo, and it will be part of his mission to regulate the political and commercial relations of the North German Confederation with China and Japan.

INDIA.

Executive Industrial Enterprise.

LONDON, April 4, 1870.

Despatches from Calcutta state that the Earl of Mayo, the Governor General of India, is making a tour of the cotton-growing districts of that country, urging upon the people the necessity of the increased cultivation of cotton in order to compete successfully with the United States.

THE INDIANS.

Organization of the Wyoming Militia for an Indian Campaign—Safety of Missing Stage Passengers.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 4, 1870.

On account of the formidable and extended hostile demonstrations of large bodies of Indians, Governor Campbell will to-day issue General Order No. 1, organizing Wyoming Territory into three military districts. Laramie county will form the First district; Albany, Carbon and Uintah counties the Second district, and Sweetwater the Third. Luke Murrin will be Colonel of the First regiment, and command the First district; John W. Donnellan, of Laramie, will be Colonel of the Second regiment and command the Second district. John W. Anthony, of Sweetwater, will be Colonel of the Third regiment and command the Third district. Companies at different points will be formed and mounted as minute men to repel any attack of the Indians. The sentiment of our people is unanimous for Governor Campbell's policy.

[A despatch received in this city yesterday from General Augur, at Omaha, states that the stage coach containing Paymaster Alvord and five other passengers, from Sweetwater for Cheyenne, and which it was feared had been captured by the Arapahoes, has arrived all right.]

RAILROAD CALAMITY.

Accident on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Twenty-five Passengers Injured.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1870.

The Western bound passenger train, which left Quincy Saturday night on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, met with a serious accident about twenty-four miles from Quincy. One sleeping and two passenger cars were thrown off the track down a steep embankment and completely demolished. Twenty-five passengers were more or less injured, two of them fatally.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco Exports—The Governor and Legislature at Loggerheads—Ravages of the Smallpox in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4, 1870.

The aggregate exports from San Francisco the past quarter were $13,600,000, of which $10,250,000 were in treasure.

The Legislature and the Governor are at loggerheads. The Senate threatens, unless the Governor signs certain bills, to refuse to pass the General Appropriation bill.

News from the San Diego mines is favorable, though not sufficiently so to justify the rush there. The productions of placer gold are small. The quartz mines are rich, but the miners are unprovided with mills for the reduction of the ore.

The smallpox continues to rage at Tucson. In the southern part of Arizona, with fatal effect among the native population. Some few cases have occurred among the United States troops.

An agent of some English capitalists is inspecting the mines of the Territory.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 4—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93½ a 93⅝ for money and the account. American securities closed steady; United States five-twenty bonds, 90¾ for the issue of 1862; 90½ for the issue of 1865, and 89¾ for the issue of 1867; ten-forties, 87; Erie Railway shares, 21¼; Illinois Central, 114¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, April 4.—The Bourse closed firm; rentes, 73f. 65c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, April 4.—United States five twenty bonds opened firm at 95½ a 95¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 4—1:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed firm. Middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The sales for speculation and export on Saturday were 4,000 bales, and not as before given.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, April 4.—Cotton opened firm both on spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 4—P. M.—Lard dull and unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, April 4—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d. Refined petroleum quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine, 31s. per cwt. Calcutta linseed quiet and steady at 59s. a 59s. 6d. Linseed oil, £32 5s. a £32 10s. per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, April 4.—Petroleum opened flat at 53f. for standard white.

BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL FEEDER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 4, 1870.

A bad break has just occurred in the Erie Canal feeder bank just south of this city, and the water is rushing from the river into the feeder and thence into the canal with great violence. It will be impossible to make repairs before the water subsides, and the break will doubtless be extended before night.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A very gratifying reception was given to Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe at this place of amusement last night on her return from her Western campaign. A new spectacular burlesque extravaganza suited to the peculiar talents of these ladies, entitled, "Pippin, or the King of the Gold Mines," was produced, with new scenery of a very pleasing and effective character. The plot, or, rather, thread, on which were strung so many glittering beads of burlesque was, as usual, taken from the dim and shadowy region of German romance. The first act represents a grove in the domains of What's His Name, King of the Gold Mines (Mr. Harry Jackson), who caricatures Mr. Fechter's Hamlet to a laughable perfection. He soliloquizes on love, and, hearing the sound of a human voice, hides; and Lilliken, the golden-haired, the miller's daughter, (Miss Eliza Weathersby) appears on the scene, goes asleep and is found and loved in that interesting state by Prince Pippin (Miss Lydia Thompson). But What's His Name has also conceived a violent passion for the young lady, who, however, prefers the handsome Prince to the supernatural deformity, and on the efforts of the Prince to prevent the marriage with the golden-haired hangs the tale. Dame Flourmungsen (Harry Beckett), mother of the golden-haired, is, as usual, irresistibly comical. The Princess Opalina (Miss Pauline Markham) loves Prince Pippin, who fails to reciprocate, and finds matrimonial consolation in eventually wedding his brother, Prince Dolinas (Miss Lina Edwin), a languid swell. These, with Mr. John Dunn as the frolicsome grandmother of What's His Name, about completes the roll of the artists. The orchestra—not one of the best—in the first act accompanies a chorus of gnomes in the popular air, "Arouse Ye, Then, My Merry, Merry Elves," and, on the rising of the curtain, a quaint array of stag-headed elves go through a very grotesque dance. In the second act there is a grand procession of all nations, very absurdly and amusingly gotten up, followed by a cavalcade of huge dismounted dragoons, who prance through the scene on their terrifically long swords. Then comes an umbrella dance, and as these useful arrangements are party-colored their movements produce a kaleidoscopical effect. The transformation scenes are of the usual kind, nothing remarkable. On the ladies were bestowed many bouquets, and both Harry Jackson and Harry Beckett received frequent genuine applause from the delighted audience, for they at least were original. Miss Thompson was as vivacious and engaging as her manners as ever, and Miss Markham's appearance elicited many encomiums from her host of admirers. Miss Weathersby's voice is very sweet and her acting very piquant. The house was crowded, and the applause throughout was sufficiently genuine to have dispensed with the claque element, which was not absent. There are few local hits in this play, and a great improvement might be made in the words of the musical rhymes, which had certainly neither wit nor laughable absurdity, but bordered on the idiotically nonsensical. Miss Thompson once referred to her imprisonment in Illinois in a pun, and, very much to the disappointment of an expectant audience, no whips were thrown on the stage. The welcome extended to this troupe must certainly have been very gratifying, and must dissipate from the minds of the most prejudiced all preconceived notions of American animosity to British blondes.

TAMMANY ALHAMBRA.—This place of amusement was opened last evening under the new management by what was termed in the bills Professor Risley's Combination. The house has not undergone any alterations since it was closed, and the most noticeable change in the management was the introduction of smoking and drinking during the progress of the performance. The theatre was crowded in every part by a peculiarly mixed audience, the "rough" element being well represented. The members of this fraternity found their chief pleasure in conducting themselves in a noisy and boisterous manner, more particularly making themselves obnoxious by repeated and oftentimes undeserved hissing. The bill presented was as mixed as was the audience, some portions of it being excellent and many anything but good. Mr. S. W. Jester was deservedly well received in his act, the "Man with the Talking Hand," as also were the juggling performances of Monsieur Auguste. The Spanish ballet troupe, which appeared twice during the evening, gave very excellent representations of their national dances. The negro part of the performance, in which Coot Burgess, William Carter and Charles Howard appear, was above the average. The remainder of the programme consisted principally of singing and dancing, principally by ladies.

ASSOCIATION HALL—CUBAN CONCERT.—The disagreeable weather last night prevented a large attendance in this beautiful hall, at a concert given in aid of the destitute Cuban families in this city. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg sang the sparkling polonaise from "Puritani," the coquettish duet from "Crispini," with Ronconi, and she attempted the dramatic aria "Ernani Involami," from Verdi's opera. Miss Kellogg has a superb voice for light operas, but we would advise her never, under any circumstances, to essay the dramatic music of Verdi. "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Traviata" or "Trovatore" is alike beyond her powers, therefore "Ernani" or "Un Ballo" may be placed in the same category. Mr. Pattison has lost nothing of his old fire, to judge from his rendering of some of his old transcriptions last night. Messrs. Habelmann, Werner, Ronconi and D. Harsler acquitted themselves very creditably. The weather exercised a worse influence on the concert than ever did a Spanish general on the dearest hopes of Cuban patriots. We hope that heaven may be more propitious on the next musical efforts of the struggling patriots.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

A royal Spanish opera troupe commenced a season at the Metropolitan, San Francisco, on the 14th ult.

Hermann, the magician, has met with the most flattering success everywhere in California.

About one of the most unfortunate theatres in America is the Chesnut, Philadelphia. Laura Keene has been obliged to hand it over to the mercies of a pantomime and variety troupe and travel herself.

Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard and Miss Kate Reignolds took farewell benefits at the Varieties and Academy of Music. New Orleans, on the 25th ult.

One of the provincial journals says:—"McKean Buchanan and the hog cholera are raging in the interior towns of Ohio."

The total income of the Royal General Theatrical Fund for 1869 was reported at the meeting lately held in London to have been £1,730. The invested fund amounts to £12,642.

Signor Mario has achieved great success in St. Petersburg. At a recent performance, in the "Huguenots," he was presented with a crown, a massive gold plate and a beautiful silver epergne. The audience accompanied him to his house after the performance.

An attempt was recently made to burn the Carlo Felice theatre, of Genoa. Some person bored a hole in a gas tube under the stage and then set fire to the gas. Being discovered in time little damage resulted.

"Fernande," Sardou's latest and one of his very best four act light comedies, has been produced at the Gymnase theatre, in Paris before brilliant audiences with success. The Emperor and Empress were present at the first performance.

"Gilbert Danglars," a five act drama by Anicet Bourgeois and Michel Masson, has done passably well at the Gaieté. The *Charivari*, however, is very mirthful at its expense. There are ten striking tableaux in the piece.

Mr. Sims Reeves is going to Italy to give parlor concerts.

Miss Dove Dolby, the young English *prima donna*, has had great success at Milan. The papers praise her splendid singing, noble voice and beautiful and sympathetic face. She is touring the Italian cities, and makes a hit in "Martha."

Mr. Toole is coming to America, and will appear in a farce entitled "Love in a Trombone," written for him by Mr. Howard Paul.

The following is related of Madame Alboni by the *Musical World*:—As a pretty general rule it may be asserted that the walls in the drawing rooms, or salons, of celebrated artists are adorned with wreaths, medallions, and other tokens of triumphs achieved. But nothing of the kind is visible in Madame Alboni's drawing room. One thing, however, rather astonishes the visitor, and that is a collection, under a glass shade, of tufts, such as are used to ornament the shakos worn by French soldiers. These tufts are arranged in the form of a bouquet, and the following story is connected with them:—On one occasion that Madame Alboni sang at the theatre in Metz, she raised the audience to a more than ordinary degree of enthusiasm. The stage was inundated with bouquets, wreaths and shako tufts. The last were flung by the fair artist's martial admirers, who had not flowers or wreaths any more than money for the purchase thereof, but who, for all that, were quite as ecstatic as the civilian spectators. Madame Alboni had all the tufts carefully collected, and they were the only tokens she carried away with her of her triumph at Metz.

With Auber's "Fra Diavolo" the Stadt theatre made a good hit lately. Mr. Theodore Habelmann is an excellent Fra Diavolo and the other parts had good representatives in Miss Elsa Caorherr and Messrs. Guthery and William Formes.

The Arion Society have balanced their accounts of their five "Freischuetz" performances—four in this city and one in Brooklyn—and found their receipts to have slightly exceeded $14,000, while their expenses fell somewhat short of $8,000. How acceptable such a balance sheet for five nights would be to an operatic manager.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—There is certainly a deep mystery connected with the recent assassination of Sullivan, at Crow Hollow. But an hour or so before his death and after it had become apparent that he must die, and that soon, the priest, doctor and Justice of the Peace went to his house for the purpose of taking his affidavit as to the murderers. Upon being asked if he knew who they were, he answered that he did. The doctor then told him that he would certainly die very soon, and asked him "if he would tell who the guilty parties were?" to which he replied that he would not. What the motives were that prompted Sullivan to withhold the information asked for cannot be discerned at this time, and the probabilities are that the secrets of the whole affair are known only to the assassins themselves and will never be made public.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.*

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

A Stormy Day and a Light Vote.

The Democratic State Ticket Probably Elected.

The following is a list of towns in Connecticut from which returns have been received at the hour of going to press. A despatch from Hartford states that there is no doubt of the election of English over his republican competitor. The democrats have made gains in both houses of the Legislature, and the parties will be close, but the republicans claim that they have a majority in both Senate and House. The vote, as will be seen, is light, falling short of that of last year:—

Towns.	1869. Jewell.	1869. English.	1870. Jewell.	1870. English.
Berlin	256	202	236	190
Bristol	380	399	302	401
Canton	2764	20	273	162
East Hartford	330	263	316	250
Farmington	400	291	222	200
Granby	243	152	181	155
Manchester	369	212	380	233
New Britain	792	614	790	733
Simsbury	148	187	176	165
Wethersfield	253	208	251	163
New London	795	624	754	644
Franklin	74	91	81	60
Griswold	227	183	236	140
Ledyard	145	149	124	156
Lisbon	50	72	54	71
North Stonington	253	174	238	129
Old Lyme	101	122	103	131
Preston	152	207	162	248
Waterford	163	205	157	175
Darien	150	169	135	145
Norwalk	944	774	937	795
Wilton	212	174	150	106
New Canaan	259	273	—	—
Norwich	1,444	1,132	1,317	1,089
Bozrah	107	64	94	71
Colchester	255	238	243	217
Stamford	684	616	607	687
Hartford	2,736	3,275	2,559	3,407
Andover	59	78	63	52
Canaan	91	184	80	154
Cromwell	136	162	124	161
Middleton	783	955	717	958
North Canaan	104	193	120	167
South Windsor	173	222	310	282
Wallingford	304	395	241	351
Burlington	70	194	65	153
Cornwall	176	222	152	183
Durham	134	130	133	135
East Haddam	343	244	285	193
Newtown	253	413	223	370
Vernon	594	283	532	285
Bethel	223	164	248	208
Brookfield	113	165	81	127
Clinton	215	135	162	85
Killingby	579	423	429	279
Marlborough	59	93	46	59
Milford	315	425	324	377
Plymouth	463	337	431	253
Putnam	344	111	311	131
Plainville	—	—	161	96
Seymour	204	273	163	206
Sterling	117	105	109	79
Westbrook	146	101	110	63
Woodbridge	115	60	101	57
Bridgeport	1,453	1,633	1,398	1,631
Bethany	89	161	87	145
Chatham	233	194	171	163
Cheshire	208	275	194	201
East Windsor	278	233	228	174
Guilford	3.3	273	245	231
Madison	257	247	243	214
New Milford	352	468	307	384
Portland	263	203	217	178
Pomfret	159	101	159	70
Ridgefield	245	229	194	197
Stratford	273	217	256	223
Sprague	104	150	88	156
Windsor Locks	127	206	134	193
Waterbury	916	1,243	680	1,161
Totals	22,919	22,033	22,259	21,648

Gain for English in above towns............ 275

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN OHIO.

The Charter Election in Cleveland—The Negroes Voting.

CLEVELAND, April 4, 1870.

The election throughout the city is progressing rapidly. The vote is light. The colored voters are availing themselves of the franchise, and are electioneering with a vim—almost unanimously for the republican ticket.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN MAINE.

CALAIS, April 4, 1870.

G. M. Wentworth, democrat, was elected Mayor of Calais to-day by about one hundred majority.

THE OLD, SAD STORY.

"Love, Jealousy and Suicide"—A Talk with the Lover—A Letter Written by the Girl.

[From the Boston Herald, April 2.]

We have gleaned some facts in addition to those published yesterday afternoon in relation to the suicide of the young girl Alice Peabody, at No. 54 Essex street. The name of the young man who was her lover is Frederick W. Birch. He is about twenty-two years of age and a piano maker by profession. He says he became acquainted with the girl in Ford's saloon, on Tremont street, about three months ago, being introduced to her by a mutual friend. He had understood that previous to meeting her she had lived in a not very reputable house on Phillips street, and according to the best of his belief her career had been somewhat checkered during the year before his acquaintance with her began. At her request he said he procured a room for her at the house where she shot herself, and used to call upon her with considerable frequency. He also thinks she has been actuated by jealousy for some time, and he knows she had set her affections upon him and entertained for him a passion which he did not fully reciprocate. The fervor of her feeling was sometimes expressed in tears when reproaching him with inconstancy. A day or two ago, he says, they had a "little jaw," when she told him she wished he would leave her; that he did so and went home to his house at the South End. On Wednesday night she sent him a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

MARCH 30—Wednesday Evening.

MY FRIEND—Will you come down to the house this evening, for I want to see you before I go home.

Fred, I should think you might have come down to day. You might have sold me that you was in trouble with a girl, before you done what you did.

Fred, how do you think I feel, situated as I am, to have you leave me as you did. If anything happens to me, remember, Fred, you are the cause of it.

I did not think you would go back on me in this way. When this letter reaches you I may be gone to my long home. I know you will forgive me, for I am tired of this world. There is no one that cares for me now. I have thrown my life away. I cannot be as I was once.

Any young girl that is good—my advice is that she keep so, and not go the way that I have been.

I close by wishing that you will come and see me as soon as you get this. From ANIS WILLIAMS, 54 Essex street.

The name signed to this letter was the girl's alias, as Birch says, and he also states that her right name was Alice Peabody, as before mentioned. Upon receiving the letter above quoted Birch, fearful that the girl would make way with herself and hoping to avert such an act, hastened to her side, and was with her from Thursday afternoon up to the time of her death. On Thursday night she was talking about shooting herself, and had previously talked about poison, but Birch says he had no idea she seriously contemplated suicide. Yesterday morning she had packed up a bundle and had her jacket on, apparently intending to go out, when she asked him to go and get her some water, which he started to do. But he says he heard the report of the pistol almost immediately, and rushing back to their room found things as before described. The girl had thrown off her jacket and torn open her dress, applying the muzzle of the pistol to the flesh, as indicated by the blackened appearance in the neighborhood of the wound. Her only words before her death were embodied in a request that her mother be informed of her death. The pistol was a very small affair and might have been carried in a man's vest pocket without inconvenience. The wound, like Mercutio's, was "not so deep as a well or as wide as a church door," but 'twas enough, and death ensued speedily. An investigation will be made by Coroner Foye.

FIRE IN A BROOKLYN SHIPYARD.

The alarm of fire sounded about nine o'clock last night for the Fifty-second district was caused by the discovery of flames which were seen to issue from the drying room of Poillon's shipyard, near the foot of Bridge street. The employés of the yard, several of whom reside in the immediate neighborhood, were early on the scene and succeeded in staying the progress of the fire until the arrival of the apparatus, when it was entirely extinguished. The loss on stock and damage to machinery will, it is believed, amount to $1,000. As there was no fire in the furnace after six o'clock, or elsewhere on the premises, the origin of the fire is at present a mystery.

GENERAL NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Medina, Ohio, has just voted to have a new schoolhouse at a cost of $20,000. A wooden railroad to Grafton is also suggested. This looks as if Medina was going ahead.

"Please turn your head a little," said a beautiful nurse to her male patient. "You have turned it already, madam," said he. "Ah, sir, I guess you will not die this time."

A colored division of the Sons of Temperance has been organized in Jacksonville, Fla.

The Cleveland *Herald* thinks the proposition to lower the grade of Bunker Hill is a degrading proposition.

A cat is reported to have died of grief in Dayton, Ohio. She is said to have been an original Pusy-ite.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Colonel S. Crosby, of the United States Army; Dr. Heard, of Boston; Paymaster Hoy, of the United Navy, and Mrs. Colonel Colt, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

General J. J. Bartlett, of the United States Army; ex-Congressman William Windom, of Minnesota; Judge H. A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire, and J. F. Hovey, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

R. G. Hazard, of Rhode Island; D. V. Morgan, of Brockport; H. W. Booth, of Bennington, and J. M. May, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Professor Dawson, of Toronto, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

Colonel Henry B. Kimball, of Philadelphia; Judge R. Cochrane, of New York; Dr. F. Clayton; of Philadelphia; Colonel G. F. Hargus, of Illinois; Samuel Conway, of the United States Army; A. H. Kelty, of the United States Navy; Colonel W. Wendell, of Albany, and Dr. E. K. Eustes, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Alexander Hay, of Philadelphia; Rev. E. P. Stimson, of Castleton; C. A. La Mont, of Furness, and S. B. Rowley, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia; Dr. J. J. Moff, of North Carolina, and A. H. Mullins, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. I. W. Forbes, of Cincinnati, and W. N. Watson, of Liverpool, are at the Irving House.

Colonel W. H. Wilde, of St. Louis, and Henry Leslie, of New York, are at the Coleman House.

Captain Andrews, of Hamilton, C. W.; A. P. Sturtevant, of Norwich, and Captain Tweedie, of England, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Count Colabiano, of the Italian Legation, for Washington; Judge I. I. Monell, for Newburg; Commander Keyser, for Boston; Colonel S. Sargent, for St. Louis, and Dr. S. Read, for Philadelphia.

Personal Notes and Observations.

General Grant is a temperance man.

Will General Canby succeed General Thomas?

Senator Revels was once excluded from the Senate galleries on account of his color.

Stephen A. Douglas is at the residence of Judge Settle, in Rockingham county, Va.

A Western paper thinks that women would not make good statesmen. "The question of the age" would always trouble them.

The Ville de Paris yesterday morning brought back a large body of the Candian Pontifical Zouaves, who have fulfilled their term of two years' service at Rome. M. Boyal and other gentlemen of Montreal were here to meet them. They leave to-day for Canada.

The late rebel Generals S. B. Buckner and Basil W. Duke and Colonel Blanton Duncan are candidates for chief of the police force of Louisville, salary $3,000.

The Keokuk (Iowa) *Gate City* denies that the sister of Mrs. Colfax (Mrs. Cowles), of Jasper county, is a mail agent on the Pacific Railroad. The idea of a female being a mail agent! What next?

Born, to the wife of Mr. D. R. Locke (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby), in Toledo, on Friday, March 19, a son. Mr. Locke left a number of lecture committees in the lurch and went home from Illinois to receive in person this accession to his earthly grandeur, excusing himself with the remark that he only had a boy once in eight years, but those committees could find a lecturer anywhere.

There is a strong probability that the very dirty natives of Alaska will have a bishop among them by and by. The Rev. Edward Jacker, a gentleman of experience and very much up in the language, traditions, &c., which appertain to the Indian tribes of America, will receive the above appointment. The Baltimore *Gazette* says:—"We wish him joy of his new and extensive field, and trust that he will find the Cyckanickpats, the Yakutskyftmiks and Metakutonezocourts inclined to accept Christianity."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The first vessels from Canada this season arrived at Oswego on Sunday, laden with wheat, barley, peas and lumber.

The Canadian Dominion revenue and expenditure returns for March have been issued and show:—Revenue, $1,313,710; expenditures, $469,383.

Yesterday William Bushnell, while frenzied with liquor, jumped into the Genesee river, at Rochester, from one of the city bridges, and was immediately carried over the high falls and probably into Lake Ontario.

Carl Krouse and his wife were arrested in Baltimore yesterday while at work making counterfeit fifty cent postal currency. All their dies, plates, &c., together with about sixty dollars in counterfeit currency were captured.

Sanford E. Coombs has been arrested at Bangor, Me., for placing obstructions on the track of the European and North American Railroad on Friday night. He confessed his guilt, and gave as a reason that the company had failed to pay him for work done on the road.

A disastrous fire occurred at the Indiana State Prison at Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday afternoon. The cells of the prison were entirely destroyed, and one convict—a colored boy—suffocated in his cell. The fire raged from three to half-past eight o'clock.

The St. Maurice lumbering establishment, at Three Rivers, Canada, was burned Sunday night, including one mill, a machine shop, about $100,000 worth of timber belonging to the St. Maurice Land and Navigation Company; $26,000 worth belonging to Mr. Ward and about two-thirds of Mr. Atkinson's sawed lumber, amounting to about three million feet.

The annual report of the president of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company shows the total working expenses of the road for the past year to be $1,336,103, and the net earnings $839,690. The average length of the road operated was 389 miles. Number of acres of land sold, 384,185. The road will be completed to Denver by September, and from Denver to Cheyenne by July 1.

FIRE AT THE HUNTER'S POINT FERRY.

A few minutes after ten o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the upper floor of the two story frame building adjoining the Hunter's Point ferry house, foot of James slip, occupied by Joseph Zoelling, shipwright and calker, causing a loss of $500. The building, which is owned by the Long Island Express Company, was damaged to the amount of $1,200.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Hammonia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—For Black Worms and Pimples on the face use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of cough, take during the day a few BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay pulmonary irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a cough.

Diabetes, Diabetes.—Constitution Water is a certain cure for it. Depot 16 Cliff street.

False Colors on the Foretop.—Who Ever Saw the natural tinge renewed in gray hair by a hair dye? No one. Who can distinguish the browns and blacks brought out by PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, from Nature's? No one. And mark, it leaves no stain on the skin, and is clear and transparent, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Iron Crestings for French Roofs of Twenty-two different patterns, unequalled in beauty of design; specimen sheets sent on application. Iron Fronts and every description of Iron Work for buildings.
J. L. JACKSON & BRO., Iron Works,
Twenty-eighth street, Second avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Jet Jewelry.
English and French, for sale very low, by GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, wholesale and retail, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers, fitted with every convenience, the best lighted apartments in the city; 21 Park row, opposite new Post Office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Spring Oversacks, Melton Cloth, $16; Others, $20; Scotch, $10. Custom work as usual.
CLARKE, 114 William street.

Self-Slaughter.—Essays For Young Men On the errors and abuses which destroy the manly powers and shorten life, with help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, MONDAY, April 4—6 P. M.

The heavy storm assisted the natural dulness in Wall street to-day attendant upon a disposition to await further developments in

THE MONEY MARKET,

to which attention was very generally directed by the closing activity in the rates on call loans last week. The earlier transactions to-day were at seven per cent, but after two o'clock borrowers were freely accommodated at five per cent on governments and at six per cent on stocks. The activity of last week was purely artificial, the banks continuing to report their receipts larger than their remittances. Until the rates of domestic exchange are against this city or until the speculation at the Stock Exchange becomes so buoyant and active as to engage all the idle capital which is now on deposit in the metropolis there can be no natural activity in excess of six to seven per cent. Commercial paper is unchanged by this flurry in the money market, and continues to be quoted at seven to eight per cent for prime double acceptances.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG AND HIGHER.

The agitation of the question whether the Public Credit bill of last year does not put an estoppel to the operation of the present Funding bill, as well as the firmer and higher price for gold, assisted a better feeling in the government market. As to the obstacle of the Public Credit bill, it is one of trifling import, which can be readily removed by the parliamentary remedy of adding to the Funding bill, should the latter reach final passage, the usual words, "and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed." The strength of the government market lies in other facts. The Treasury programme of the week contemplates the sale of a million of gold on Wednesday and the purchase of a million of bonds on Thursday. The government list closed strong, as follows:—United States currency sixes, 112 a 112⅛; do., 1881, registered, 113¾ a 114; do. do., coupon, 114⅛ a 114¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 105¼ a 106; do. 1862, coupon, do., 110⅛ a 110¼; do. 1864, do. do., 109⅜ a 109½; do. 1865, do. do., 109⅞ a 109⅞; do., 1865, January and July, 108⅛ a 108¼; do. 1867, do. do., 108¼ a 108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅛ a 108⅜, do. ten-forties, registered, 105⅞ a 106; do. coupon, 106⅛ a 106¼.

GOLD FIRMER.

The gold market was dull and steady at 111⅝ during the usual hours of business, but after three o'clock, upon the steadier market for foreign exchange, and particularly upon the report of a decline of three-eighths per cent in five-twenties at London, the price advanced to 111⅞, with sales at a sixteenth per cent higher in late street transactions. The public credit question above referred to had already rendered the market sensitive to an advance, and hence its prompt response to additional influences. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111⅝	2 P. M.	111¾
11 A. M.	111⅝	3 P. M.	111⅝
12 M.	111⅝	4 P. M.	111⅞
12:47 P. M.	111⅝	5 P. M.	111⅞
1 P. M.	111⅝	5:30 P. M.	111⅞ a 112

In the loan market holders of gold paid 4 to 6 per cent to have their balances carried. An exceptional transaction was recorded at "flat" for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange were as follows:—

Total cleared	$21,333,000
Gold balances	953,314
Currency balances	1,063,730

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

March 28—Steamer Alaska, Aspinwall—Silver	$7,179
Gold	4,600
March 30—Steamer Hammonia, Havre—Gold	1,550,706
March 31—Steamer Columbia, Havana—Gold	500
March 31—City of Port au Prince, Port au Prince—Silver	200
Gold	120
April 1—Steamer Bremen, Havre—Gold	171,555
April 2—Steamer Donau, Bremen—Gold	143,381
Total for the week	$1,887,141
Previously reported	3,931,813
Total since January 1, 1870	$5,818,954
Same time 1869	4,372,055
Same time 1868	1,796,025
Same time 1867	477,349

SOUTHERN SECURITIES—NEW TENNESSEES ACTIVE.

In the Southern list the new Tennessees were the only feature in an otherwise quiet market, and advanced to 52 in sales on the street subsequent to the last board. The Louisianas were heavy and lower, and the North Carolina special taxes pressed for sale. The following were the only quotations made at the last board:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 58 a 59; do., new, 51½ a 51⅝; Virginia, ex coupon, 70 a 70¼; do. new, 69⅜ a 70⅛; Georgia sixes, 84 bid; do. sevens, 92 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 46 a 47; do., special tax, 22⅛; Missouri sixes, 92 a 92⅛; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 92¾; Louisiana sixes, 74 a 75; do. new, 72¼ a 74½; do. levee sixes, 76 a 76½; do. do. eights, 90 a 91; Alabama eights, 96 a 97½; South Carolina sixes, 88 a 90; do. new, July, 82½ a 83; do. do., April, 82½ a 84.

STOCKS STRONG AND DULL.

The stock market was exceedingly dull, and although there was spasmodic life in some of the leading shares at intervals in the afternoon, based upon improved railway earnings, the street dealings at the close were carried on by a mere handful of brokers who had patience and endurance enough to take the pelting of the storm. A slip of the pen on Saturday gave the Northwestern road an increase instead of a decrease of earnings. The mistake was so obvious, however, that it corrected itself. To-day St. Paul advanced to 61⅝ upon a showing of an improvement exhibited in nearly $9,000 difference in the earnings of the fourth week in March, which period was expected to show a very heavy disparity. The earnings of Lake Shore for the same period show an increase of $7,500, and for the month of March $22,700. Rock Island opened heavy, but improved about one and a half per cent on the statement of an increase of $44,960 for the month and $17,807 for the last week of March. The Vanderbilt shares advanced on the report that after the Charter bill is disposed of the Central fare bill will have immediate and favorable attention. Erie was strong and Reading steady. Boston, Hartford and Erie advanced to 5⅛ on the expectation of a favorable report from the Legislative committee which recently made the tour of the line, but subsequently reacted to 4, closing at 4⅜. Wabash sold at 46. In the miscellaneous shares Pacific Mail was unsettled, but generally strong. Cumberland was more active and rose to 33, while Western Union touched 32⅜. The following were the prices at the last session of the board:—Canton, 64½ a 65; Cumberland, 32 a 33; Western Union Telegraph, 31⅝ a 32; Quicksilver Mining, 9 bid; Mariposa, 5 a 7; do. preferred, 12 bid; do. certificates, 40 a 45; Pacific Mail, 35⅞ a 36; Boston Water Power, 17 bid; Adams Express, 61 a 61⅝; Wells-Fargo Express, 19 a 19½; American Express, 38 a 38⅝; United States Express, 45 a 45½; New York Central, consol, 91⅞ a 92; do. scrip, 89⅝ a 89½; Harlem, 142 a 143; Erie, 25⅛ a 25⅝; do. preferred, 47⅝ a 48⅜; Reading, 97⅜ a 97⅝; Michigan Central, 119¾ a 120; Lake Shore, 86⅞ a 87; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅛ a 99⅜; Chicago and Northwestern, 72⅛; do. preferred, 83⅞ a 84; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74; Rock Island, 116⅞ a 117; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 60⅞ a 61; do. preferred, 73⅞ a 74⅛; Toledo and Wabash, 45⅞ a 46; do. preferred, 74 bid; Fort Wayne, 73 a 73⅛; Alton and Terre Haute, 39 a 30⅜; do. preferred, 64½ bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 29⅜ a 29½; New Jersey Central, 102⅞ a 103; Delaware and Lackawanna, 103⅜; Chicago and Alton, 112⅛ a 113; do. preferred, 112⅛ a 115; Morris and Essex, 89 a 89⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 105 bid; do. preferred, 105 a 106; Dubuque and Sioux City, 105 a 107; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17⅛ a 17⅜.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following shows the highest and lowest prices to-day for the leading speculative favorites:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	92⅛	91⅞
New York Central & Hudson scrip	90⅛	89
Harlem	143½	142¼
Erie	25⅛	25
Reading	97⅝	97⅜
Lake Shore	87⅛	86⅞
Wabash	46	45½
Northwestern	73	72⅛
Northwestern preferred	84⅛	83⅞
Rock Island	117⅛	116
Milwaukee and St. Paul	61⅛	60
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74⅛	73⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	29
New Jersey Central	103	102⅞
Western Union Telegraph	32½	31⅞
Pacific Mail	36⅜	35⅞

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STEADY.

The foreign exchange market showed more firmness to-day under a demand for bills to remit by the Hammonia to-morrow, which is a favorite steamer with many houses. There was no advance in rates, however, which closed as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 107¾ a 108⅛; good to prime bankers', 108⅛ a 108⅜; short sight, 108⅞ a 109; Paris, sixty days, 5.26¼ a 5.22½; short sight, 5.20⅝ a 5.19⅜; Antwerp, 5.26¼ a 5.22½; Switzerland, 5.26¼ a 5.22½; Hamburg, 35⅛ a 35⅜; Amsterdam, 39⅞ a 40⅛; Frankfort, 39⅞ a 40⅛; Bremen, 77⅛ a 78; Prussian thalers, 70⅛ a 70⅜.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$82,674,336
Gold receipts	643,762
Gold payments	43,474
Gold balance	79,347,117
Currency receipts	861,906
Currency payments	420,818
Currency balance	2,018,454
General balance	82,160,301
Customs	602,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, April 4—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, con.	114	23 shs Bk of Commerce	124½
25000 US 5-20, c, '62	110	10 Ninth Nat Bank	111
2000 US 5-20, r, '65	105¾	200 Pac Mail SS Co	35¾
5000 US 5-20, c, '65	109⅞	100 do....c	35½
1000 US 5-20, c, '64	109½	900 do....b c	35⅝
5000 do....s3	109	100 Boston Water P...b c	17½
20000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.s3	107¾	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	19½
65000 do	107¾	208 N Y C & H R R R	91½
10000 US 6's, cur'cy	112	200 do....b c	91⅛
35000 US 5-20, c, '67	108¾	1000 do	91¼
3000 do....s3	108¾	500 do....s3	91⅜
1000 do	108¾	75 N Y C & H R c...b c	89¼
5000 US 5-20, c, '68	108⅞	50 Erie preferred	48
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c	105⅞	100 L S & M S RR	86½
10000 Tenn 6's, r	51	100 do....s3	86¾
10000 do	51⅛	400 do	86½
16000 do	51⅛	100 do....b10	86⅞
10000 do	51¼	50 do	86½
4000 Va 6's, ex c	70	400 do....b c	86⅞
5000 do....s15	70	21 Panama RR	168
1000 Georgia 6's	85	6 do	169
2000 N Car 6's	47	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	99¾
2000 N C 6's, n	22¼	25 do	100
2000 Mo 6's	92⅞	100 Chic & N W RR...b c	72¼
3000 La 6's, l	69	500 Chic & N W pref	83⅝
2000 Alab's, bonds	97¼	12 do	83½
8000 do	97½	400 do....b call	83¾
1000 N Y 7's, b l	100½	80 C, C, Cin & In RR	74½
2000 B'klyn 6's, w l	93	100 N J Central RR	103½
5000 Georgia 7's	93	100 do	103⅝
1000 Mich S s f bonds	101	100 Chic & R I RR.ex d	116⅛
1000 Cen Pac RR g bds	91⅞	200 do	116⅛
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	81½	100 do	116⅛
4000 Chic & N W s c bds	92½	500 Mil & St Paul RR	60¾
2000 M & Es 1st m	102	200 do	60⅝
1000 Great West 2d m	81	700 Pitts, F W & C gtd.s30	93⅝
1000 Mor & Es 2d m	95	400 do	94
2000 Cleve & Pitts, 4th	76	100 Chic & Alton	112½
5000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	97¾	100 Ohio & Miss RR	29⅛
5000 do	97⅞	50 Del, Lack & W	103
1000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st	105	200 Bost, Hart & Erie	4½
2000 St L & I M 1st m bs	87	200 do	4⅝
1000 Tol, Peo & W 1st, e d	85	100 do	4⅝
4000 Mariet & Cin 1st m	90	100 Dub & Sioux C RR	107
2000 C, C & I C 1st	51	100 Col, C & I C RR	17½
1000 Lake Shore div bs	88½	100 H & St Jo RR	105¼

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, c	114	6500 US 5-20, c, '65, n, sm	107¾
16000 do	114	35000 US 5-20, r, '67	107½
24000 do	114¼	5000 do	108
1000 US 5-20, r, '62	105¼	5000 US 5-20, c, '67	108⅜
5000 US 5-20, c, '62....s3	110⅛	6000 do	108¼
10000 do	110¼	500 US 5-20, c, '68	108⅛
2000 US 5-20, c, '64	109½	5000 US 5's, 10-40, r..s3	105⅞
1000 US 5-20, r, '65	105⅞	5000 US 5's, 10-40, c	105⅞
2000 US 5-20, c, '65	109⅞	25000 US 6's, cur'cy..s3	112
5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	107¼	10000 do	112
500 do	107⅜		

One o'Clock P. M.

$6000 Tenn 6's, n	51⅞	50 shs L S & M S RR	87⅛
40000 do	51⅝	500 do....b call	87⅛
1000 Va 6's, ex cou	70¼	500 Chic & N W RR	72⅜
3000 Georgia 7's	93	400 do....b c	72½
5000 N Car 6's, new	22⅛	100 C & N W pfd	83⅞
10000 La 6's, lb	76½	200 do....b c....b3	84⅛
10000 do....s15	76½	125 C, C, C & I RR	74
1000 Quincy & Tol 1st	85	100 N J Central RR.b30	103
5000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo	97	110 Chic & R I RR	116⅞
10000 C, C & Ind C 1st	61	100 Mil & St Paul RR	60⅞
1000 Tol, P & W 1st, e d	81	300 do	61¼
2000 North Mo 1st m b	85⅛	100 do	60⅞
2000 Morris&Essex1stm	102⅛	300 Mil & St Paul pf..b c	74
5000 do	102⅛	100 Tol, Wab & W	45⅞
100 shs Pac M SS Co	36	110 do	45⅞
100 do....b c	36⅛	200 do	46
400 N Y C & H R RR...b c	92	200 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	93⅛
100 Erie pref	48⅛	20 do	93⅜
395 Reading RR	97⅜	50 Chic & Alton	112⅝
400 L S & M S RR	86⅞	100 Boston, Hart & Erie	4⅛
700 do....b3	87		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Cumberland	33	a	33½	Northwestern pf	83⅞	a	84⅛
West Un Tel	32	a	32⅛	Rock Island	117	a	117⅛
Pacific Mail	36	a	36⅛	St Paul	61⅛	a	61⅜
N Y Central con	91⅞	a	92	St Paul pf	74⅛	a	74⅜
N Y Cen scrip	90	a	90⅛	Toledo	45⅞	a	46
Erie	25⅛	a	25¼	Ohio & Miss	29⅜	a	29⅝
Reading	97⅜	a	97½	N J Central	102⅞	a	103⅛
Lake Shore	87⅛	a	87¼	Bos, Hart & Erie	4⅜	a	4½
Northwestern	72⅞	a	73				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, April 4—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The demand for this staple was more active from all classes of buyers, and, the offerings being light, the market was firmer, and closed at prices ⅛c. below those current on Saturday. The sales were 2,178 bales (including 110 to arrive), of which 803 were for export, 392 for spinning, 306 on speculation and 677 in transit. The business in future deliveries was only moderate, the sales being restricted by the firmness of holders, who demanded and obtained ⅛c. higher prices. The following were the sales:—200 bales basis low middling for April at 21⅛c., 100 do. for do. at 21⅞c. a 22c. a 22¼c., 200 do. May at 22c., and 200 do. for June at 21⅞c. a 22c., the market closing strong at the improvement, with only moderate offerings. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	18¾	19	19⅛
Good ordinary	20⅝	20⅝	21	21⅛
Low middling	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Middling	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
Good middling	24⅝	24⅝	25	25⅛

COFFEE.—Rio was in demand, but sales were restricted by the firmness of holders. For other kinds the market was dull at former figures. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15⅛c.; fair do., 15⅝c. a 16⅛c.; good do., 16⅜c. a 17c.; prime do., 17⅜c. a 18c.; extremes for lots, 15c. a 18⅛c.; Java, 20c. a 21⅛c.; Ceylon, 17⅛c. a 19c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 18⅛c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c. a 18c.; Maracaibo, 15⅝c. a 18⅛c.; Costa Rica, 14½c. a 18⅛c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 17⅛c., all gold, duty paid.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, and rates to some ports were heavy and lower. The chartering business was only moderately active, but rates for most kinds of tonnage were unchanged. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 100 boxes bacon at 22s. 6d., 15 000 bushels wheat at 5d., 150 bales cotton at ⅜d., 200 bbls. rosin at 1s. 3d.; to London about 7,500 bbls. flour were reported, part at 2s.; to Glasgow, per steamer, 27,000 bushels wheat at 5d. The charters were:—A brig from Philadelphia to Cuba and back, sugar, at 52½c.; a bark to London, general cargo; a brig from the South to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres or Rosario, with lumber; a British brig, 150 tons, to the Windward; a schooner, 222 tons, to Hayti and back; a schooner, 149 tons, to the Windward; a bark, about 700 tons, from Montreal to the River Plate, with lumber, on private terms; also a bark from Cronstadt to New York, with general cargo, at about £4 50.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 9,232 bbls. flour, 1,700 bags corn meal, 8,750 bushels wheat, 1,250 do. corn, 1,756 do. oats. The flour market ruled dull and heavy for all except low grades, which were barely steady. The sales were about 7,500 bbls. For Southern flour the demand was only moderate, and prices were generally heavy; sales 400 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with a moderate demand; sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was quiet, but higher. There were sold 500 bbls. at $5 25 for Brandywine and $4 50 for Jersey. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00	a	$4 40
Superfine State	4 55	a	4 80
Extra State	4 90	a	5 00
Choice do.	5 00	a	6 00
Superfine Western	4 75	a	4 60
Extra do.	4 50	a	5 00
Extra Minnesota	5 00	a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 00	a	5 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 50	a	6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 00	a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00	a	6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00	a	7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a	9 00
Southern choice and family	5 00	a	9 25
Southern superfine	4 50	a	8 00
Rye flour	4 00	a	5 10
Corn meal, city	4 50	a	4 70
Corn meal, Jersey	4 50	a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 15	a	5 25

—Wheat was dull and heavy, except for choice spring, which sold a trifle better. The sales were about 49,000 bushels at $1 for rejected spring, $1 11½ a $1 13½ for very choice No. 2, Chicago and Milwaukee, delivered, $1 40 for white Michigan, and $1 02 for No. 3 spring, delivered. For amber winter $1 24 was bid, and $1 28 asked in store. Corn was firmer, $1 07 being bid for prime old mixed Western in store at the close. The sales were about 30,000 bushels at $1 06½ a $1 08½ for old mixed in store and delivered, $1 05 a $1 08 for new mixed, $1 10 for yellow. Oats were in small supply and higher. The sales were 25,000 bushels at 55½c. for Northern, in store, and 62½c. a 64½c. for State. Barley was quiet but quite steady in value. Sales 14,000 bus. at $1 a $1 05 for Canada West and 70c. for inferior State. Barley malt was dull and prices were nominal. Rye was dull and we heard of no sales. The stock of grain in the New York and Brooklyn warehouses April 2, 1870, was as follows:—1,991,525 bushels wheat, 351,411 do. corn, 827,015 do. oats, 169,137 do. barley, 33,447 do. rye, 1,997 do. peas and 98,559 do. malt.

GUNNIES were quiet, and we heard of no sales. Prices were firm at our last quotations.

HEMP was dull, and we heard of no sales. Prices were nominal at 14⅛c., gold, for Manila; 11⅛c. a 12c., do., for Sisal; 7⅛c., do., for Tampico, in bond, and 5⅛c. a 6⅛c., do., for jute.

HAY.—With only a moderate demand and free receipts, the market was weak, closing at 90c. for shipping, $1 a $1 15 for retail lots, $1 a $1 05 for long rye straw and 90c. for short do.

HOPS.—The market was dull, the demand being only for small lots to supply immediate wants, and prices were rather heavy, though no lower. Small sales were made within the range of 15c. a 25c. for common to fine.

MOLASSES.—The market continued to rule dull, there being no demand except for small lots, and prices for most kinds were heavy and nominal. We quote:—Old Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 22c. a 25c.; new do., 28c. a 34c.; old Cuba clayed, 24c. a 28c.; new do., 35c. a 40c.; new Cuba muscovado, 38c. a 45c.; new Porto Rico, 45c. a 65c., and New Orleans 65c. a 80c.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand for spirits turpentine was more active and prices were rather higher, the market closing strong at the improvement, with only moderate offerings. There were disposed of 3.0 bbls. at 47c. a 47⅛c., chiefly at 47⅛c. a 47½c.—the latter price for New York bbls. At the close 47⅛c. was asked for merchantable and 47⅛c. a 47⅞c. for shipping lots. Rosin—Strained was sparingly offered and cargoes were held at $2 10, which price was 3⅛c. a 5c. above the views of buyers. Other grades were in limited demand, but held for full previous figures. The sales were 1,050 bbls. strained, in lots, at $2 05 a $2 07½ a $2 10; 500 do. No. 2 and No. 1, at $2 20 a $4, and 200 do. pale and extra pale at $5 a $6 50. We quote:—No. 2 at $2 20 a $2 50, No. 1 at $2 75 a $3 75, pale at $4 a $6; 503 extra do. and window glass at $5 25 a $8. Wilmington tar was dull, and generally quoted at $2 42½ a $2 45.

PETROLEUM.—Crude, in bulk, was in small supply and held at 14⅛c.; but the demand was light, being confined to small lots to supply present wants. To sell to any extent holders would have been obliged to accept of about 14c. No sales were reported. Crude, in bbls., was dull at 18⅛c., at which price the last sale was made. Of naphtha there were no further sales. Cargoes were firmly held at 10c. The market for refined oil was again higher, holders refusing to operate to any extent below 26⅛c. At the improvement, however, the demand from all classes of buyers was light. The sales were confined to 2,400 bbls. (part high test) at 26⅛c. and 500 do., for May delivery, on private terms. There was but little inquiry for jobbing lots, which were quoted at 29c. a 31c. The market in Philadelphia was dull but rather firmer. There were sold 1,500 bbls. at 25⅛c. for April, and 1,500 do., for May, June and July, on private terms.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,191 bbls.; pork, 167 do.; beef, 1,571 do.; cut meats, 478 do, and 350 kegs lard. The market for pork for future delivery was fairly active, and the prices realized were fully 25c. per bbl. above those obtained on Saturday, the sales being 6,600 bbls. for April and May—chiefly May—at $26 75 seller's option. At the improvement the market closed strong with only moderate offerings. For pork on the spot the business was entirely of a jobbing character, the smallness of the offerings and the increased firmness of sellers checking business. There were sold 450 bbls. at $26 50 a $26 87½ for new mess, closing at about $26 75 bid for round lots, $19 50 a $20 50 for prime and extra prime, $22 50 a $22 75 for Western prime mess and $29 75 a $30 for clear. Dressed hogs were dull and nominal at 12⅛c. a 12⅜c. for city. Beef was in fair request at steady prices, the sales being 425 bbls. at $10 a $17 for plain and extra mess. Tierce beef was firm at $25 a $28 for prime mess, and $27 a $33 for India do.—the latter price for choice: sales 240 tierces. Beef hams were quite steady, with sales of 100 bbls. at $27 a 28 for Texas and Western—the latter price for choice. Bacon was dull, and the sales were unimportant; prices were heavy. Trifling sales of city long clear were made at 14⅛c. Cut meats were steady, with a moderate demand; sales 300 packages, at 15c. a 15⅛c. for pickled hams, 10⅛c. a 12c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 18c. a 20c. for smoked hams, 13⅛c. a 14⅛c. for do. shoulders, 12⅛c. a 13c. for bellies. For lard there was an improved demand, and higher prices were paid. The sales were 400 packages, at 14⅛c. a 15c. for common to prime steam; also 1,000 packages, for April and May delivery, at 15c.

RICE.—Carolina was quiet, but steady. Small sales were made within the range of 5c. a 6c. for common to prime.

SUGAR.—For raw there was considerable demand from refiners and some inquiry from the trade, but the amount of business transacted was only moderate, owing to the firmness of holders, who were disinclined to operate to any extent at the close except upon a basis of 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for fair to good refining Cuba. There were sold 600 hhds. at 9c. a 10⅛c. for Cuba and Porto Rico, and 1,144 boxes, part at 8c. Refined was in active demand and the stock being only moderate, the market was firmer. We quote:—Hard, 12⅛c.; soft white, 11⅛c. a 13⅛c.; extra C, 11⅛c. a 11⅜c., and yellow, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c.; fair refining, 9c.; good refining, 9⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; prime to choice grocery, 10c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8⅞c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅛c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; grocery grades, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.

STEARINE was firm at the advance noticed in our last report, with a fair demand. There were sold 50,000 lbs. at 15⅛c., closing at 15⅛c. a 16⅛c.

SEEDS.—Linseed was lower, and only moderately active at the decline; 2,500 bags were sold at $2 15, gold, duty paid. Grass were dull and prices were nominal at former quotations.

TALLOW.—The demand was only moderate, but prices were without change. Sales, 20,000 lbs. at 9c. a 9⅛c. for inferior to prime quality.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 274 bbls. The demand continues active, and a further advance in prices was established, the market closing with sellers generally asking $1 05. There were sold 7,000 bbls. at from $1 04 to $1 05, chiefly at $1 04 a $1 04½.

THE CHIEFS AND THE HAYLOFT DEMOCRACY.

Action of the Democratic State Central Committee—Salt No Longer Necessary to Save the Democracy—The Presidency.

SYRACUSE, April 2, 1870.

Now that the keepers of hotels, saloons, restaurants and cribs in this well pickled metropolis have been startled by the information that the grist of the next democratic convention is to be ground in Rochester it may be of interest to the public to know something of the causes—personal, political or strategic—which have led to a preference for the Flour City. People everywhere have by this time become conscious that the democratic family is not happy. The wrangling of their Senators and Assemblymen over the City Charter and the disposition evinced by a certain portion of the press to sully the reputation of one of their most prominent leaders, by charging his great wealth to official corruption, exhibit a spirit of domestic incompatability which, in Indiana, would lead to a divorce. But the difficulties among the New York city politicians are so frequent that they are now, in the rural districts, thought chronic, and never disturb philosophers of the hayloft. What to those astute thinkers are the rivalries of the "ring?" They want from 40,000 to 100,000 democratic majority in New York when the ballots are counted, and that is the ring of victory. The copperhead organ in New York may be as wise as its radical associate in the John Morrissey party, and may throw dirt upon the character of its own partisans until it aids in purifying its party out of a governor and a majority in both branches of the Legislature; but the democrats in the country will only stop to weigh the value of their ally when they have again lost the State. When the city only is in question they are not disturbed either by the vices of the plundering Tweed or the despotic Sweeny.

THE SALT LICKS.

Still there is one point upon which some portions of the rural democracy are a little sensitive, and that is the domination of the city in State Conventions. A short time previous to the last democratic convention held in this city the organ here, speaking at the dictation of a local clique of politicians, commenced an attack upon the party organization in the State; complained of the preponderance of city delegates, and even went so far as to suggest that the venerable and devoted Sammy Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, would very properly make way for some gentleman who vegetated farther West. This was a heavy blow at Sammy, and by those who had observed how modestly he had borne his honors it was thought altogether undeserved; but it was not the only ground of offence. The Onondaga county democracy became crotchety upon the judiciary clause of the new constitution, repudiated the action of the convention, and, under the lead of Judge Comstock, voted almost en masse with the republicans. Here was a situation to make the judicious grieve. In the very locality favored by the committee was discovered the head of a formidable rebellion; the organization of the party was criticised, its leaders censured and its policy rejected. Was there ever a more flagrant breach of discipline? It was altogether an unpardonable offense that a people who were feeding the delegates upon high-priced vegetables should be thus negligent of the duties imposed by fidelity and good faith. The lightest penalty that could be inflicted upon such transgressors was evidently a change of locality for the convention; and now the citizens of Syracuse may make the most of their teats by sucking them into their salt vats.

THE COMING CITY.

Half way between Syracuse and Buffalo, and situated on the Genesee river and on the edge of Genesee Falls, many of the readers of the HERALD will remember an inconsiderable town, devoted to milling and the nursery business; and this is to be the new seat of empire for the democracy. The place is most celebrated as the point where the flowers only blossom once in a hundred years, and the people are so exceedingly fond of their pleasures that any horse fair, agricultural show or camp meeting is quite certain to break up with a "mill" of some sort. The owner of a certain fast trotter will remember when he had occasion to use his "Dexter" there to very good advantage. But there is one point in which Rochester excels. It possesses a sound, steady and reliable democratic majority of voters, and is constantly producing signal and regular democratic gains. The State Central Committee evidently believe that in leaving the haunts of the salt lickers and Jerry rescuers they will not be subjected to any factious opposition, and that whoever it shall please the Convention to place in nomination will be accepted in good faith and without question. This is a great point gained; for the succession to the Presidential candidature is in process of manipulation, and these preliminary movements affect the general result.

UNDER WHICH KING?

But after all there is something more than a merely factious spirit in the action of the democracy of Central New York, and the causes which will take the next Convention to Rochester are profound and complicated. It is very well understood that the Seymour influence is powerful in this section of the State, and that the defeated candidate of the last Presidential race has not yet abandoned the field. Possibly he is not a candidate, and it may be that even his friends would not regard him as an available person to put in nomination; but there is still great confidence in his capacity and patriotism, and he is not only the oracle of a clique but the representative of a policy. Many will be dissatisfied, unless he or a kindred spirit shall plan the next campaign, direct the forces and control the machinery of the party; and here is one cause for the existence of so many irreconcilables in this neighborhood; but the necessity of a new point of departure, not less than the rivalries of individuals, makes such a desire a source of discord. It would not do to say that the Democratic Convention is to be held in Rochester in the interest of Governor Hoffman or any other man; but its withdrawal from this point is a clear cut to every politician who regards the last Presidential campaign, either in the persons of the candidates or the measures involved, as a basis for the contest of 1872. There is to be a new deal all around, new leaders, and, if victory is to be achieved, a host of new followers.

A JUVENILE INCENDIARY.

He Fires Police Headquarters to Aid His Escape.

Some days ago a child aged but four years, named John McIntyre, who ran away from his parents, in Newark, and came to this city, fell into the hands of the police and was taken to the Central Office. There he was turned over to the custody of Mrs. Ewing, who has charge of the lost and truant children. On Friday night the little innocent, who pined for liberty, arose from his cot in the "Lost Children's Department," on the upper floor of the building, opened the stove, and taking out some coals placed them against the base of the door and endeavored to fire it, and thus burn out a panel. Fortunately the fire went out.

At three o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Ewing discovered smoke in her room adjoining that of the children and hurriedly arose and entered the apartment, where she found one of the lower panels of the door a mass of flame and a large fire burning at the base of the door. It was promptly extinguished, when it was discovered that the young incendiary, to make his second attempt a success had ingeniously arranged a folding slate about the pile of coals, upon which he had placed pieces of wood, and thus secured a good draft. The panel was burned nearly through and five minutes more would have made a hole sufficiently large for him to get out. The youngster was cute enough to open the windows to permit the exit of the smoke, and thus prevent his suffocation. He states that his intention was to burn a hole large enough to crowd through, then put out the fire with water and escape. It is not known whether Fire Marshal Brackett will prosecute him for arson, but, should he do so, Chawles would be certain to secure a conviction. The youngster was yesterday turned over to the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who had better look out for him, or he may fire the Juvenile Asylum.

ESCAPE FROM SING SING PRISON.

Perilous Feat by a Convict.

A convict, named Jefferson Knight, who was confined in the upper tier of cells at Sing Sing Prison, succeeded in escaping from that institution last Friday night or Saturday morning. It appears that the fellow contrived by some adroit manœuvre to secrete the requisite implements, and with these he cut a hole through the upper portion of his cell, thereby gaining the roof, from which it is supposed he made the perilous descent by means of a lightning rod. The escaped desperado was serving out three different terms of imprisonment, the last of which would not expire until 1877.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BERRING—MATHIS.—On Sunday, April 3, at the home of the bride's mother, LEONARD BERRING, of Amsterdam, Holland, to Miss EMMA MATHIS, of Kensingen, Baden, Germany.

MEEK—GRAHAM.—At the residence of the bride's father, 420 West Forty-fourth street, on Monday afternoon, April 4, by the Rev. Joseph R. Taylor, of Danbury, Conn., JOHN MEEK to Miss MARY A. GRAHAM.

Died.

BATES.—In this city, on Monday, April 4, of pneumonia, OSCAR CREIL, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Bates, aged 2 years, 5 months and 21 days.

None knew him but to love him,
Our darling, lovely boy.

The remains will be taken to Syracuse, N. Y., for interment.

BOUILLON.—On Friday, April 1, of disease of the heart, VICTOR BOUILLON, native of France, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 125 West Seventeenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CALLON.—On Sunday, April 3, Mrs. MARY CALLON, widow of Peter Callon, of county Wicklow, Ireland, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 74 Henry street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CARR.—On Monday morning, April 4, GEORGE MERWIN CARR, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 450 West Fourteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CARTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 2, GALEN CARTER, M. D., in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the officers and members of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men and the Fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

CHAMPLIN.—At Milton, Ulster county, on Sunday, April 3, MARGARET TEN EYCK, wife of Christopher Champlin and daughter of Thomas Powers, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's church, in this city, on Wednesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, without further invitation.

COOK.—On Monday, April 4, LOTTIE, infant daughter of William J. T. and Mary Cook, aged 14 months and 4 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of its parents, 152 Ninth avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CROMMELIN.—On Sunday, April 3, after a lingering illness, ELIZA R., wife of Edward Crommelin.

Funeral services will be held at the Baptist church, Macdougal street, near Spring, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DREWRY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 2, EMELINA, youngest child of Robert and Sarah L. Drewry, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Jefferson street, near Bushwick avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

DYOTT.—At New Rochelle, on Sunday evening, April 3, Miss HENRIETTA ESTELLE, youngest daughter of William H. Dyott, aged 18 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Episcopal church, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GEIB.—On Monday, April 4, JESSIE, infant daughter of John L. and Maria Geib.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 107 East Seventy-third street, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery. Train leaves Harlem depot, Twenty-sixth street, at 2:30 P. M.

GRAHAM.—On Sunday, April 3, ELIZABETH, wife of William Graham, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Jane street Methodist Episcopal church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

HARRIS.—The members of the Mutual Benefit and Burial Society, Cong. Gates of Prayer, are hereby invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. M. HARRIS, this (Tuesday) morning, at nine o'clock, from her late residence, 180 Eighth avenue.

J. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

HENDRICKSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 3, SARAH M., wife of Captain Charles Hendrickson and daughter of Zipporah and the late James Gilman, of New York.

The funeral will take place at the Church of Our Saviour, corner of Luquear and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

HEWLETT.—At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Sunday, April 3, THOMAS FRANKLIN, son of Walter R. and Henrietta Hewlett, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from St. John's church, Cold Spring.

HOBART.—On Sunday, April 3, WILLIE, only child of John William and Agnes V. Hobart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 369 West Twelfth street, near Abingdon square, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HODNETT.—On Saturday, April 2, at his residence, 81 Vandam street, JOHN HODNETT, aged 20 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the members of company C, Twelfth regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

The members of State Rights Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, as above.

JAFFRAY.—On Monday, April 4, at his residence, 28 Eaton square, London, JOHN RICHMOND JAFFRAY, aged 85 years.

KETCHAM.—At Newburg, on Saturday, April 2, LIBBIE STANTON, wife of Ira Ketcham, of Brooklyn, aged 24 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her father, Isaac Stanton, at Newburg, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Saturday, April 2, HANNAH S., relict of Samuel Martin, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, 422 East 120th street, near avenue A, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Wednesday morning. Take 10 A. M. train at Twenty-sixth street.

MONAGHAN.—On Sunday, April 3, MARGARET O., the beloved wife of John J. Monaghan, aged 27 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 283 East Tenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

McENTEE.—At Croton Landing, N. Y., on Monday, April 4, at half-past two o'clock morning, JAMES McENTEE, a native of the townland Nelagh, parish of Kilarme, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

McGLADE.—On Sunday, April 3, THOMAS ALPHONSO, infant son of Thomas A. and Emma A. McGlade, aged 5 months.

Funeral service will be held this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, at the house 212 West Twenty-eighth street. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

McMONAGLE.—At the residence of her son, Franklin square, Orange county, N. Y., on Sunday, April 3, after a long and severe illness, MARGARET, widow of William McMonagle, in the 84th year of her age.

QUILLIARD.—On Monday, April 4, of congestion of the lungs, CHRISTINA ISABEL, infant daughter of Gollan Y. and Margaret Quilliard, aged 5 months and 6 days.

RAY.—In Harlem, on Sunday, April 3, WILLIAM O. RAY, aged 6 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 123d street, between Third and Fourth avenues, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

REED.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, April 3, PRUDENCE E., wife of Jesse W. Reed, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Congregational church, Stamford, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROBINS.—On Monday morning, April 4, JOHN D. ROBINS, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 79 East Eighty-seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

ROCKFELLOW.—In Elizabeth, N. J., of diptheria, on Tuesday, March 29, MAC, youngest child of William H. and Amelia G. Rockfellow, aged 4 years, 5 months and 7 days.

RYAN.—On Monday, April 4, JAMES RYAN, of the parish of Thomastown, county Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice, from his late residence, 331 East Twelfth street, New York.

SHADBOLT.—At Huntington, Long Island, on Sunday, April 3, HULDAH C., widow of Alfred W. Shadbolt, formerly of New York, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Huntington, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. Cars leave Hunter's Point at eleven A. M.

SHIRLEY.—On Sunday, April 3, WILLIAM WRIGHT SHIRLEY, only child of W. F. and C. C. Shirley, and grandchild of the late W. W. Shirley, aged 5 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Christ church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

SLINGERLAND.—At San Francisco, on Tuesday, March 17, WILLIAM J. SLINGERLAND, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, 60 West Nineteenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

STARTZER.—Atlas Lodge, 316, F. and A. M.—The members of this lodge are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, 948 Broadway, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother GEORGE STARTZER.

WILLIAM A. MACQUOID, Master.

GEORGE W. DURYEA, Secretary.

TALBOT.—At the residence of his stepfather, George Dillon, on Saturday, April 2, GEORGE N. TALBOT, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Brooklyn and Central lodges, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 263 Jay street.

WALLACE.—On Sunday, April 3, WILLIAM L. WALLACE, in the 28th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter. California papers please copy.

TORNEY.—CATARINA TORNEY, aged 12 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place from her parents' residence, No. 773 Tenth avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At Roseville, N. J., on Monday, April 4, ELLEN, wife of Crawford Williams and daughter of David Diefendorf, in the 37th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Fort Plain, N. Y., for burial.

YOUNG.—On Sunday, April 3, after a lingering illness, BARBARA, widow of the late Philip Young, formerly of Cincinnati, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 31 Great Jones street.

FOR SALE.

A.—SAFES AT COST—A LOT OF SECOND HAND Safes, best makers; also the new patent "Cut Off" Safe, for sale cheap. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO., 300 Broadway.

A NINE YEARS' LEASE OF WHOLE HOUSE, THREE floors, each 40 feet deep; rent for all only $200 a year; the bar, billiard and lunch rooms are well fitted up and will be sold cheap, with or without the three Billiard Tables. 73 Prospect street, Paterson, N. J.

A SET OF DRUGGIST DISPENSING BOTTLES FOR for sale very cheap. Apply at E. O. UTLEY'S, 142 Eighth avenue.

A PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, WITH a good retail trade, established eight years. Apply at 214 East Twenty-sixth street.

A.—FOR SALE, LIQUOR STORES, RESTAURANTS, Hotels, Sample Rooms, Drug Stores, Groceries, Billiard Saloons, Tailor Stores, Coal Yards, Bakeries, Crockery Stores, Cigar Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A WELL LOCATED CORNER LIQUOR STORE, ON a good thoroughfare, near a ferry, for sale cheap. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 23 Chambers street.

A NUMBER OF SAFES, IMPROVED TRIPLE flange, for sale very low; two medium and one large Safe, Herring's, Marvin's and Wilder's make. O. C. QUIRK, 18 Dey street.

A SODA FOUNTAIN, MATTHEWS' LATEST STYLE, glass lined, in good order; also very handsome silver plated Tumbler Washer, for sale at large discount from trade price. Apply in the store 85 Nassau street.

AN UP-TOWN CORNER DINING SALOON, ON Broadway, for sale.—Has a trade of $200 a day; handsomely fitted up; can be bought cheap. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—Up town, on a prominent avenue; well fitted up with four-pull English ale pump; will be sold this week as the owner has too much business to attend to. Inquire at 84 Third avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS LARGE SIZE finely furnished and well stocked; doing a good business for the times; half cash required. Apply at 162 Bleecker street, New York.

EVERGREEN TREES FOR SALE—FROM THREE TO ten feet high; various kinds. To be seen at the farm of the subscriber, near West Farms, Westchester county. WM. WATSON, 93 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES, HORSE and Wagon, &c., of the old established grocery and tea store, No. 351 Bowery, corner of Fifth street. Apply to 101 Murray street. Will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—AN ALE VAULTS, ONE OF THE BEST stands in the city. Address B. R., Herald office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE SHELVING AND GLASS Cases of house furnishing and crockery store 781 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS DISTILLERY, WITH OR without Stock. Apply at 206 First street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LUNCH AND Wine Room on a business thoroughfare down town. Apply to D. SANFORD, 23 Liberty street.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, A WELL ESTABLISHED Ladies' Hair Store, doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 246 Bleecker street, between Morton and Leroy.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS ROUTE, LEASE OF HOUSE and stables; three Horses, four Wagons, Sleigh, Harness, Fixtures, everything needed; would exchange for farm in Jersey. Inquire at 210 West Twenty-eighth street for one week, or until sold.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE HERRING'S PATENT Safe, with burglar proof. Apply to BURLEUF & EDSALL, 78 William street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE LOT OF GERMAN SILver Showcases, of superior workmanship; size, six, seven, eight and nine feet each. M. McWEENEY, 269 and 371 Grand st., Manufacturer of Silver Plated Sashes. The trade supplied. Shipping attended to.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a Hoop Skirt, Corset and Fancy Store, doing a good business, on the best part of Sixth avenue. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Terms cash. Address CORSETS, Herald office.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY; FIRST CLASS. Cause, removal to the country. Apply to BALDWIN, at Willard's Stock depot, 189 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—AN ALE VAULT AND LIQUOR SALOON, doing a good business and in one of the best locations in the city; can be bought cheap for cash. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call and see J. C. FREEMAN, 212 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BOOT AND SHOE Store, in a good business part of the city; price low, as the owner is going South. Inquire in the store, 129 Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMELY FITTED UP BARroom, with Stock, Fixtures and Lease, of No. 266 (old No. 264) Eighth avenue; very low rent; immediate possession. Rent to commence May 1.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE, STOCK AND FIXtures, at a reasonable figure. Apply at 353 West Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE—ONE MATHEWS SODA WATER GENErator; will charge from 80 to 100 gallons; new; also Marble Soda Fountain, 18 syrups; both very cheap. Apply at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WITH LONG lease; very low rent; a bargain; easy terms. KEEN'S, Jackson and South street.

FOR SALE—CAUSE, DEPARTURE—AN OFFICE BUSIness; pays $2,000 to $3,000 yearly; rapidly increasing; suitable for two partners, gentleman and lady. Apply at 135 Sixth avenue, above Tenth street.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, GOOD WILL AND Lease of a grocery store, corner of State and Nevins streets, Brooklyn; good stand; no opposition. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT 48 BROAD STREET; WILL be sold cheap for cash, the proprietor being sick and unable to attend to business. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR Store, east side; 8 years' lease, cheap rent; the owner has two; will sell one. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY FITTED UP WINE AND Reading Room on Broadway, centrally located and doing a first class business, in connection with fine cigar store; can be bought at a great bargain, as present proprietor has opened a place at Long Branch and must leave this week; two years' lease; rent $100 per month; cash required about $2,000. Particulars with A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, 427 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE AMITY HOUSE; THREE YEARS' Lease; Stock and Fixtures to be sold at a bargain if sold at once. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITH FIXTURES AND TWO YEARS' Lease, the well known Shades, 52 State street, Brooklyn, contains 14 rooms; water and gas throughout, and well adapted for boarders; rent $540 per year; price $300. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONERY AND Ice Cream Saloon on the principal business part of Eighth avenue; valuable Lease; cheap rent. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A WELL STOCKED JOB PRINTING OFfice, in this city, now doing a good business, and having every facility for the execution of first class work, consisting in part of three Gordon Presses, Cutting Machine, Imposing Stones, Type, &c. Can be purchased at a bargain. Terms easy. Address PRINTING, box 164 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING BOARDING HOUSE down town; cheap rent and full of boarders. Call on me to price it. D. BURKE, Auctioneer, No. 7 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, located on one of the best corners in the Nineteenth ward. Apply at 941 Third avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, in the store.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IRON SAFE (LILLIE'S PATENT), in perfect order. Also Fixtures; fine Office Partition, Desks, Counters, Shelving, Iron Railing, &c. Apply at 46 Beekman street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING CANDY, NEWSPAPER and Fruit Store, beside a public school, with nice Apartments to live in. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A DOWN TOWN BARroom; a good location; owner got business out of city; a good chance. Address J. S., Herald office.

GROCERY FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS, IN a first class neighborhood, doing a good business; $800 rent; good lease. Address R. J., 16 West Thirteenth street.

HOTEL AND ROAD HOUSE FOR SALE—ON BLOOMingdale and Boulevard road, corner 109th street, with Furniture and Stock, large sheds, &c. Apply on premises.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN ILLINOIS—TERMS EASY. Address RULAND, box 5,072 New York Post office.

LONG BRANCH HOTEL.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE best Houses at the Branch; completely furnished, in good order and ready for the coming season; summer earnings $12,000. Responsible parties only need apply to FRANK G. BROWN, 58 Broadway.

ONE SIDEBOARD SAFE AND ONE OFFICE SAFE, both second hand; also a large black walnut and glass Showcase, 118 inches high, 34 wide, 27 deep, for sale cheap, at 62 Canal street.

SOAP MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—STEAM POWER; established cash trade; large capacity; will exchange for cash or well located real estate. Address HAMILTON, box 103 Herald office.

TO IRON MERCHANTS AND LARGE CONSUMERS of merchant iron.—For sale, interest in iron works; also one 10 inch Dudgeon Steam Hammer with Boiler, Feed Pump, &c., complete, and two sets of Furnace Plates, Tools, &c. Address S. W., box 213 Greenpoint.

TO BAKERS.—FOR SALE, THE FIXTURES, GOOD Will and Lease of a first class Bakery, very cheap, at 44 Grand street, Williamsburg.

TO JEWELLERS.—A GOOD JOBBING JEWELRY Business and Tools for sale. Address J. C., Herald office.

THE FIXTURES OF A BAKERY AND ICE CREAM Saloon for sale. Apply at 131 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

MACHINERY.

A.—FOR SALE, A FRENCH COPPER STILL; CAPAcity 700 gallons, 18 horse upright tubular boiler, 2 steam pumps, worm tubs, cocks, pipes, &c. Inquire of A. H. SIDELL, Esq., 381 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FINNEY & HOFFMAN, MANUFACTURERS AND Dealers in Steam Engines and Boilers.—From 5 to 75 h. p. constantly on hand; also a large supply of Steam Pumps, Shaftings and Machinist's Tools. 167 to 175 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY, FIXTURES AND ALL contents of the Camel Sewing Silk Mills, situated in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Also the Lease of the Mill for five years, at a yearly rental of $500. For further particulars, price, &c., inquire of S. M. PEYSER, Assignee, office 97 Franklin street room No. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—SIX BRASS FINISHER'S LATHES, WITH slide rests, one Engine Lathe, one Reamer, Shafting, Pulleys and Tools; also two Furnaces, Flasks, &c.; all second hand. Apply to HAYDEN, GERE & CO., 84 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—TWO OF SCHENCK'S PLANERS, ONE OF Meyer & Oneson's Slitting Saws, one of Woodburn's best four-side Moulding Machines and Cutters, one of Wright's patent Tongue and Grove. Can be seen running at the factory in Oak street, near Franklin, three blocks from the Tenth or Twenty-third street ferry, Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—HOISTING MACHINE, POWER PRESS, Lard Kettle, Lard Press, Scales, Steelyards, &c. Apply at 602 Washington street.

STURTEVANT BLOWER NO. 6, WITH SLIDING BED, and two Pulleys, nearly new and in perfect order, for sale cheap. 41 Morgan street, near Greene, Jersey City.

SECTIONAL LOOM SHUTTLE—THE GREATEST IMprovement yet made; for sale or royalty. Call on or address C. K. PICKETT, 27 Greenwich avenue, New York.

THE CHEAPEST, SAFEST FROM ONE TO FOUR horse power Engines ever invented, are now being sold by Roper Caloric Engine Co., 49 Courtlandt street. Send for circular.

THE STOCK OF TOOLS OF FULTON IRON WORKS, comprising Lathes, Planers, Drilling and Riveting Machines, Shears and miscellaneous tools. 490 Cherry street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND HAIR PICKING MAchine. Call at 135 Greenwich street.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND HOISTING ENgine and Boiler, 8 to 10 horse power; must be in good condition and cheap. Address, stating where to be seen and price, S. E. B., Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—NEW PUPILS WILL BE RECEIVED THIS day, April 1, and Monday, 4th inst., for class or private instruction in Penmanship and Bookkeeping. Rapid progress guaranteed to every attentive pupil. College, Booth's Building, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

APRIL.—DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 973 and 8.5 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, will remain open day and evening all summer. Gentlemen or ladies can now secure private rooms and learn more of writing, bookkeeping, &c., in one month than in years of public places.

AT THOMPSON'S—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

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AT 62 BOWERY—PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, French, Latin taught privately, at reduced prices; 24 Writing Lessons $2 50. Ladies taught bookkeeping and correspondence. No classes.

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SPANISH, ENGLISH AND FRENCH TAUGHT BY A lady, or would go as governess in a family. Address SPANISH, 299 West Twelfth street.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR AMERICAN LADY, with superior accomplishments, to give instruction to a young lady. Address SCHOOL, station E.

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N. D. WOODHULL, PRODUCER OF AND DEALER in Orange county Milk and Cream. Hotels, Restaurants and ice cream saloons supplied by our wagons from Prospect Park to Harlem river. Cream well packed in ice shipped to all points from Washington to Boston. We have regular customers in Baltimore, Washington, Albany and Troy.

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DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, and in representation of all foreign marble, from $15 to $1,500; rich patterns black, engraved in gold. BIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,202 Broadway; branch wareroom, 427 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—OPENING of new show rooms, with finest assortment of Mantels in this city; prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 124 and 135 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY 52 FIRST AVENUE, now at their factory, 217 to 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; marble and marbleised Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Tiles, Wainscoting, Table and Plumber Slabs; latest designs in great variety; cheapest in this city.

FURNITURE.

A NEW FURNITURE STORE.—DEGRAAF & TAYLOR have opened an entire new stock of fine Furniture and Bedding, Cornices and Mirrors at No. 81 Fourth avenue, expressly for the retail trade. Quality guaranteed in every respect. Prices defy competition.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will dispose of all their handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Mirrors, &c., at a sacrifice. Apply at 245 West Thirty-fourth street.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale, property family leaving city; Drawing room Suits covered satin brocade, for $150; one do., $50; Pianofortes, Bronzes, Paintings, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Glassware, half cost. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING WILL dispose of their Furniture at great sacrifice. Address COSTA, Herald office.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH—ONE DOUBLE Parlor Suit, richly gilded and carved, covered with French satin brocatel, made to order, cost $500, for $275; one do. $225; one do. $165; two rep Suits $85; rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700, for $300; Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture for half cost; private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A RICH PARLOR SUIT, IN FRENCH BROCATEL, cost $400, for $180; one, cost $250, for $150; two Suits, in reps, for $75; eight Bedroom Suits, $35 to $200. Call this day at 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C.—AT REduced prices, at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 290 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Payments taken weekly or monthly.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS in Furniture.—KINGMAN & MURPHY, No. 92 Bleecker street, New York, one block west of Broadway, second store from corner.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, NEAR BROADway, central and respectable location—handsomely furnished House; every convenience. Price will be less than that of unfurnished houses in same block to those entirely responsible, with good references. Boarding house keepers and agents need not answer. Address, with real name, A. B. C., care of drug store, 545 Broadway.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
75 and 77 Spring street, corner of Crosby,
manufacture every variety of
Furniture
for city and country residences.

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DR. CRANE'S OSTEOPLASTIC AND PLATINA REstores decayed, broken and sensitive teeth to their original shape, beauty and soundness, without pain; 18,000 testimonials. Rooms 258 West Forty-second street.

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, THE NEW FOUR STORY high stoop Dwelling 173 Seventy-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Owner at 356 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE, IN HARLEM, TWO BEAUTIFUL CONnecting Lots, 25x100, near Third avenue, fronting 112th and 113th streets. Apply to J. W. CAMPBELL, Sr., 350 Bowery.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, FOR SALE, on Lexington avenue.—Would take lots on Fourth avenue for it. S. SMITH, Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William streets.

A BARGAIN.—$4,500 WILL BUY A NEAT TWO STORY high basement and sub-cellar brick House; hard finished, marble mantels, gas and water; cash $1,500, or more if desired. Inquire of Mr. CROUKER, on the premises, Twenty-third st., near Fourth avenue boulevard, South Brooklyn.

A MODEL DWELLING, BEST PART OF MURRAY Hill, near Park avenue, four story French roof, stone front; every improvement; complete order; virtually full width; lot half block; $50,000. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

A.—TWO FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP MODERN AND strictly first class medium sized Dwellings, about Forty-second street, very near Fifth avenue, at exceedingly low figures to prompt purchasers. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BARGAIN.—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone high stoop House; 21x45; good location on Second avenue; will be offered for the next ten days for $15,500. B. H. HINDLE, 909 Third avenue.

CHEAP HOUSE EIGHT ROOMS, GAS AND WATER; convenient to Harlem bridge; only $4,500, half cash. Apply to DEMAREST, Third avenue, opposite 137th street, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, TWO NEW three story and basement stone front Houses; a splendid residence for a medium sized family; terms to suit. G. FOUNTAIN, on the premises, Sixty-third street, north side, fourth and fifth houses east of Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, 3 three story brown stone high stoop Houses, with all improvements and new; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Also for sale, very low, a new four story brown stone House, high stoop and Mansard roof, 134 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue. Inquire of owners, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL FOUR story brown stone Houses on the east side of Beekman place, overlooking the East river, for sale cheap, or will exchange for improved or unimproved city Property. MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—AN ELEGANT LITTLE four story Mansard roof high stoop brown stone House and Lot, 115 East Fifty-fourth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, in perfect order; has all improvements; excellent neighborhood; price $21,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAT FRAME HOUSE, FULL LOT; range, boiler, bath, chandeliers; nearly new; price $5,750. 445 East Seventy-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, FOR manufacturing lot 25 by 100, No. 314 Fortieth street. Apply at 102 Fourth avenue. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TOGETHER OR SEPArately, corner House and small Stable on Lexington avenue. Apply to owner, 1,457 Broadway, room B.

HARLEM.—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A THREE STORY high stoop basement and cellar brick Dwelling, 18.9x40 x100; all improvements; good order; terms easy; $7,500. COTTOM & LINSCOTT, 2,1?5 Third avenue, corner 118th st.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW THREE story basement and sub-cellar high stoop brown stone front House, with all the modern improvements; heater, marble mantels of the latest design, and hall laid with the best statuary marble tile; house in splendid order; price $10,500. Apply on the premises, 154 East 116th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

HARLEM.—$2,500 CASH FOR A NICE 2½ STORY brick basement frame House, nine rooms; lot 25x100. MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

THE CHEAPEST FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE in New York, situated in East Twelfth street, 22.4x60x103, all improvements. $…. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

7TH WARD HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO LET.—IN Henry street, near Rutgers; also Houses and Parts of Houses to let; by PAYTEN, 101 Division street.

$7,500 EACH—TWO OF THE ELEGANT THREE story Cottages, Fifty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues; also one adjoining, 18 feet front, 10 rooms, painted throughout, stairs and front basement paneled in walnut, all done by day's work; $9,500. The above three houses have all improvements; lots half block. WALDRON & ZITEL, 1,016 Third avenue, or owner, on premises, No. 235.

$8,500.—FOR SALE, IN THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, near Third avenue, two three story Houses, on lot 25x100; rent for $1,200 per year; fine investment. JOHN F. DOYLE, 37 Wall street.

$14,500.—$5,000 CASH, FOR A FIRST CLASS three story and basement brown stone House, with all the improvements, including gas fixtures and shades. Inquire at 431 East Fifty-eighth street.

West Side.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER HOUSE AND Lot on Irving place. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop brick Building, in excellent condition; also the Furniture, cheap, at 263 West Thirty-sixth st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT SMALL FOUR STORY brown stone Houses 59 and 61 West Fiftieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; price $19,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE front Houses, 52 and 54 West Fifty-first street, 21x55. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, 225 West Forty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND, WITH WAter front, situated on 147th street, commencing 225 feet from the Boulevard (new line); a fine location and good investment. Address G. A. REES, 170 William street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BRICK CORNER IN HUDson street; leased for a term of years; brings 18 per cent on investment; price $10,500; terms moderate; some Third and Eighth avenue Property at reasonable prices; also a variety of Private, Tenement and Business Property in various locations. L. KAUFMAN & SON, 305 West Twenty-sixth street, and 569 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, in fee and in good order, in Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at $28,000; very little money required; size of house 20.7x60; half block. Inquire of HART & MAYER Agents, 744 Sixth avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

40 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET FOR SALE.—FOUR story, extra deep, spacious, substantial, elegant; arranged for comfort and convenience; inspection requested; full lot. Apply on premises.

42D STREET.—FOUR STORY VERY DESIRABLE modern frescoed, large basement Dwelling, near Broadway, for sale at special bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

47 AND 49 WEST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.—FIRST class Houses, four story, high stoop, brown stone fronts, 18.9x56, lot 100.5, for sale very cheap. Apply on the premises.

51 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET FOR SALE.—AT A very low figure if bought immediately; first class every way; street has all improvements. Apply on the premises.

$11,500.—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House, 2?2 West Thirty-sixth street; has all improvements, and is in good order; only $3,000 cash required. Apply to owner, on the premises.

Miscellaneous.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, 21x56x100, finished in hardwood and all improvements; also many others at all prices. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FINEST HOUSE, MADISON avenue, extra size, elaborately hard wood trimmed, splendid mirrors; the most superb house offered to-day. No brokers. Address OWNER, Herald office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER HOUSE, WITHIN TWO blocks of the main entrance to Prospect Park; also the two adjoining Houses, for sale cheap, or would trade one of the above for a smaller house in a good neighborhood. Inquire on the premises, corner Warren street and Carlton avenue, of WM. FLANAGAN, owner.

A GOOD BARGAIN WILL BE GIVEN TO THE buyer of either of those cosey little Houses situated No. 78, 80, 82 Skillman, near Ewen street, Williamsburg. Apply on premises.

ADELPHI STREET.—A NICE THREE STORY AND basement House, in first class order; extra sized lot, with Stable and Carriage House; for sale cheap and on convenient terms. MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

ELEGANT DOUBLE CORNER HOUSE, 38x135, WITH Stable; extra plumbing; seven minutes' walk to ferry; finest location in Brooklyn; greatest bargain; easiest terms; $50,000. OWNER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENE AVENUE between Hall and Ryerson streets, four new brown stone Houses, extra built, with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, 63 William street, or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-FIRST STREET, JUST WEST of Fifth avenue, a first class full sized four story brown stone House, built and finished in the best manner and in perfect order throughout; lot 25x98.9. Possession April 15. Furniture can be had if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A GEM OF A HOUSE, WELL LOCATED in Brooklyn; water, gas, heater, &c.; contains six rooms; complete; $4,000. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON GRAND AVENUE, NEAR Fulton, brown stone front House, and two frame Houses on Madison street, near Bedford avenue; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of W. S. ROLINS, Pacific street, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BRICK BUILDING, 30X100, No. 215 Fulton avenue, suitable for manufactory and stores; also two Cottage Houses to let, cheap. Apply to H. B. WITTY, 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

RENT CONVERTED INTO PURCHASE MONEY.—GEO. W. HALL, Counsellor, 355 Fulton street, Brooklyn, has for sale, to close an estate, a good three story brick House, in a good location, for very little cash; balance at buyer's convenience.

WASHINGTON AVENUE—LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL Residence, 14 rooms, all improvements, in perfect order; elegant grounds (about six lots), with stable and carriage house on rear; cheap for cash, or will exchange. MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

$7,500.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, E. D., ONLY seven blocks from Roosevelt and Grand street ferries, a first class three story high stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick House, 20x45 feet; lot 100 feet; contains 14 rooms, gas, water and patent water closets. Part can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply on premises, 53 Morton street, Brooklyn, E. D.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—AT WEST HOBOKEN, A NICE COTTAGE, two story and attic brick basement; house 22x28, lot 25x100; more ground can be had if wanted; terms easy. J. MATHEWSON & SON, 32 Pine street.

To Let or Lease.

$40 PER MONTH—FOR TWO PARLORS, LIBRARY, Dining Room, Kitchen, three Bedrooms, range, heater, &c., in good house and neighborhood on Jersey Heights. Apply at 343 Canal street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

AT FAIRMOUNT, NEAR TREMONT DEPOT—NEW Cottage, 6 rooms, $350; also Cottage, 6 rooms, $3250; very complete; good gardens. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A SNUG LITTLE FARM OF 56 ACRES OF GOOD land, in Oneida county, N. Y., with frame house and barn; price $1,200. R. SMITH, 47 Downing street.

AT YONKERS—TO LET, FURNISHED, A FRENCH roof House, gas, heater, &c.; good neighborhood; river view; near depot; rent very low. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

A.—NEAT TWO STORY HOUSE FOR SALE; 200 FEET from the Fordham depot; contains 11 rooms; lot 50 by 100; nine months built; in complete order. Apply at PHILIP DUFFY'S Hotel, Fordham depot, Westchester.

A FIRST CLASS SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, 40X40, 14 rooms, water and gas; carriage house, stables, fine lawn, shrubbery, fruit; 30 lots, high ground, splendid views; 45 minutes from Wall street; cars every fifteen minutes. Address box 3,751 Post office.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT—ONE HOUR FROM New York by Northern Railroad of New Jersey; forty acres, large brick building, barns, &c.; fruits abundant; $18,000. Also 100 acres, well located, in Rockland county; good buildings, choice fruits; $9,000. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—for the summer, on the Hudson, in Yonkers, near the depot, from the 1st of June. Address M. W., box 159 Post office, Yonkers, N. Y.

A FEW FARMS FOR SALE—PRICES $2,000 TO $25,000; size and location to suit; 10 to 500 acres. J. C. FREEMAN, 212 Broadway.

A BARGAIN IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—A GOOD HOUSE of nine rooms, attic and cellar; lot 26x100; good location; price $5,000; will take $4,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

AT FORDHAM, NEAR DEPOT—A LARGE HOUSE, barns, seven acres; nominal rent; eight years' lease; for sale cheap. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A SPLENDID HOME AT NORWOOD—ONE HOUR from New York; three or more acres, large and excellent buildings, fruits abundant; price $7,500; would exchange for city or Brooklyn property. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

A FINE PROPERTY ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE, rent or exchange for New York or Staten Island property. J. C. FREEMAN, 212 Broadway.

A VARIETY OF CHOICE FARMS AND COUNTRY Seats in vicinity of New Brunswick for sale on reasonable terms. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 56 Wall street.

A FARM FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—55 acres; well located; convenient to depot; one hour from city; house and lot convenient to city taken in exchange. HENRY TAPPEN, Rahway, New Jersey.

AT RAHWAY—TO LET OR LEASE, 88 ACRES OF good land, good house, &c.; location high; very desirable; $700. Other Farms and Houses and Lots to let. HENRY TAPPEN, Rahway, New Jersey.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT—TWO DELIGHTfully located Villas, one furnished; modern improvements; gardens, stables, lawn and shade; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway.

AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—FOR SALE CHEAP, DELIGHTful Residence, 22x32 feet, city improvements; plenty outbuildings; grounds 79x120 feet; abundance choice fruits; few minutes to New York; little cash; price $8,000. Address CONSIDERATION, Herald office.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINING ten rooms, marble mantels, water and gas; lot 25x100; on Sherman avenue; within five minutes walk of Chestnut street depot; price, $5,000; easy terms; no property agent need apply. SAMUEL GLENN, 93 Pacific street.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—COTTAGE ON OLIVER STREET, containing seven rooms; lot 24x110; with L 16x25; porch in front; barn on L; plenty of fruit; price, $3,600; terms to suit; no property agent need apply. SAMUEL GLENN, 93 Pacific street.

A HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, BARNS, &C., TO RENT OR lease, with three or seven acres of land; near depot and convenient to city; $500. J. C. FREEMAN, 212 Broadway.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK, ON THE RARITAN, JOINING the city, a desirable Country Seat of six acres of choice land, with variety of fruit; large mansion of 20 good rooms, with suitable outbuildings; suitable for school or summer boarding house; only $12,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE TO LET, FURnished—A large house; extensive water view; good boating and fishing; twenty miles from the city by steamboat; extensive grounds. JACOB SHARPE, 39 Pine st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE WISHES TO rent his Residence for the season; it has all the modern improvements; fine garden, fine shade, fine fruit, croquet ground, &c.; will leave horse, carriage, cow, and everything in complete order; a very desirable opportunity for a family that wishes to spend the summer in the country. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Yonkers, N. Y.

BUY A HOME AT ELIZABETH, N. J., NEAR ELIZAbethport depot; occupy it while paying for it; houses new and ready for occupancy. Also building Lots on very easy terms. Send for pamphlet (free) giving description and terms of payment; read it and judge for yourself. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, Elizabethport.

BUY A LOT AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., OF THE Kellogg estate, pay $10 cash, balance in easy instalments. Send for pamphlet giving all particulars. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York.

BAYONNE, N. J.—A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE; 10 rooms; half an acre of Land, with Barn attached; convenient to school, church and depot; pleasantly located. Address S., box 2,537 Post office, New York, one week.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., $2,600; $1,200 on mortgage; two minutes' walk from landing; half hour from city; new house; not large, but comfortable. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—AN ELEGANT House, near South Orange, N. J., new, 16 rooms, all modern improvements; stables, scenery, &c.; will be rented low for the season. Apply at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSE, 25 ROOMS, TO LEASE—FOR first class boarding house, or furnished for summer, to private family; near Blanchard's Pavilion, New Brighton, S. I. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

ENGLEWOOD AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.—MAGnificent Country Seats, Farms, Cottages, Lots, &c., for sale at great bargains; also houses to let. Full descriptions with KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS STEAM MERCHANT FLOUR MILL FOR sale—Situate on the bank of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in the business portion of the city of New Brunswick, N. J., within easy access of New York and Philadelphia; large sized lot, building 42x60, four stories and basement, containing five run of stone, smutting machine, separators, bran dusters, abundant bolting capacity, elevators, &c.; storage room for 20,000 bushels of grain; the whole built new within a year and now in the most complete order; engine and boiler of 120 horse power; capacity of mill, about 250 barrels flour and 300 bags meal per day of 24 hours. Being the only mill located in a growing population of 20,000, this affords an unusual opportunity for a business man. If not sold at private sale previous to the 12th of April it will then be offered at public auction on the premises. For further particulars apply at or address RARITAN STEAM MILLS, New Brunswick, N. J.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES AT Yonkers, New Rochelle, Rye and New Brighton to let—For season or year. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—500 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, IN WEST Virginia, at $5 per acre, or will exchange for Merchandise at a fair rate; title perfect. 71 Beekman street, cooper shop.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, CONTAINING 14 rooms, fitted up with all the modern conveniences of hot and cold water, hot air, speaking tubes, and gas pipes, marble mantels, &c.; situated on the highest ground of the suburbs of Newark, N. J.; commanding a view of twenty miles in extent; horse cars pass the door; size of lot 129½ feet by 374 feet; fruit and shade trees; price, $18,000; terms easy. Apply to S. F. FORMAN, 375 Broadway, corner of White street.

FOR SALE—ON FORT HILL, NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a fine, comfortable House, with 12 rooms, heater, range, gas; beautiful view; near the landing; immediate possession; terms moderate. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK, 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, 45 MINUTES FROM from city by New Haven Railroad, a neat, cosey House; 10 rooms; French roof; lot 100x105; five minutes' walk from depot; only $2,000 cash, balance easy. Call on or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Counsellor at Law, No. 133 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., within 3 miles of three railroad stations, 2½ hours from city, a well built House, on a handsome site, near church and schoolhouses; fine neighborhood, very healthy, beautiful scenery, 10 rooms, piazza, lawn, first rate outbuildings, 5 acres of choice fruit and 15 acres of fertile meadow; price $7,000; only $2,500 cash; balance easy. Call on or address GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, Counsellor-at-Law, 133 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 61 ACRES, ABOUT ONE-half improved, with house and barn and fruit trees, 90 miles from New York; price $700. Apply to WALTER MITCHELL, 250 West Thirty-fourth street. Will exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE four story House in 130th street, and country Residence, 18 acres, on Jamaica Plank Road; will exchange. WM. CHURCHILL, 54 William street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE, NEW COUNTRY Residence at Cranford, N. J.; has all the modern improvements in it; new barn and about two acres of land; three minutes' walk from the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; possession given immediately. S. CAHILL, Cranford, N. J., or No. 4 Dey street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HEALTHY LOCALITY, BY ORDER of the executor of Captain Aug. De Peyster, deceased, New Brighton, S. I., ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, House, with all modern conveniences, barn, &c.; handsome grounds; two or more acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PRETTY LITTLE COTtage of 6 rooms, at Cranford, N. J.; price, furnished, $3,500; rent $400. Apply to ANNIN & CO., 90 Fulton street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

HYDE PARK, HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE, A BEAUtiful Country Seat, embracing 130 acres, with about 500 yards frontage on the river. The dwelling is in good repair, painted last fall, and the grounds are in excellent order. Address box 83 Post office, Hyde Park, or CHARLES F. ZIMMERMANN, 90 Wall street, up stairs.

KINGSBRIDGE.—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 18 CITY lots, one hour from Wall street; water front, stables, fruit, shade; $16,000; possession. Half cash. HENRY E. KLUGH, No. 6 Wall street.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, A nearly new House, in a very desirable location; Mansard roof; 13 rooms, furnace, bath, &c.; also stable, carriage house; large garden, with fine fruit. Address A. T., box 196 Herald office.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY.—TO LET, PARTIALLY FURnished, a House, 10 rooms, 9 acres, fruit, Horse and Carriage, on Staten Island; $500 year. W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDSOME GOTHIC HOUSE, just finished, with all the modern improvements, within three minutes' walk of the Orange depot. For sale low if applied for immediately. Address OWNER, box 2,010 New York Post office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL NEW Dwellings, eligibly located, four to seven minutes from depot, ranging from $5,500 to $14,000; all first class. Inquire of J. C. CADMUS, corner of Seventh and Washington sts.

RETIRED MERCHANTS SEEKING CHOICE LOCAtions for private residences near the city will please address PROPRIETOR, Herald office.

RARE BARGAIN.—FINE HOUSE, WITH GAS AND water, nice garden, good location, 12 minutes from Harlem Bridge; only $6,500; half cash. DEMAREST, Third avenue, opposite 137th street, Mott Haven.

SALE—FARM OF 100 ACRES, 50 CULTIVATED, NEAR Utica, N. Y., two and a half miles from station; house, barn, &c., with furniture, stock, farming tools, wagons, sleighs, &c., included, for $8,500; churches and schools in vicinity. SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A PLEASANT, COMmodious House, with stable, garden, lawn, &c.; within five minutes of the depot; partially furnished. Rent $1,200. Possession 1st of May. Apply to GEO. P. SMITH, 49 Wall street; 270 West Twenty-third street, or at the bank, No. 1 Third avenue.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON FIRST CLASS HOUSES; all modern improvements; $800, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500; also three furnished; $1,000, $1,200, $1,500. Snug Harbor and West New Brighton. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

TO LET—AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM city, a very neat Cottage of 10 rooms, with water in basement; one acre of land, three minutes from depot; will be rented for six months or one year; possession May 1. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, 60 William street, N. Y.

TO LET—AT RYE, FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH FINE garden, choice fruits and flowers, stable, carriage house, &c., all in complete order. Address D. O. EATON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET—AT PORT WASHINGTON, ON THE SHREWSbury River, New Jersey, a two story attic House, ten rooms, half an acre of land, with stable; $400; steamboat lands in sight. Apply to CHANDLER & BARRETT, 557 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, A FINE HOUSE AND about 1 acre of ground; small fruit in abundance; house contains 18 rooms; one of the handsomest views on the Hudson; good chance for boarding house for summer; about five minutes from depot. J. MATHEWSON & SON, 32 Pine street.

TO LET—GREENVILLE, N. J., TWENTY MINUTES' from New York, via New Jersey Central Railroad; elegant House; healthy and delightful location. P. GOTTGELMANN, 651 Broadway.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, TWO Cottages, with stable, near the depot. J. MATHEWSON & SON, 32 Pine street.

TO LET—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL AT HAVERstraw, N. Y., with bar, restaurant and stabling; rent $2,000 per annum. It is one of the best hotels on the Hudson and is doing a fine business. Also a new Hotel at Grassy Point, partially furnished. At same place, six new Dwelling Houses. Address DAVID MUNN, Haverstraw, New York.

TO LET—AT CASTLETON HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one Mansion, with 8 acres of ground; two new Cottages, with French roof, and 2½ acres each; one small old-fashioned Cottage, with 4 acres of ground; all three-quarters of a mile from West New Brighton. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar street, New York.

TO LET—$800, A BEAUTIFUL PLACE; TWO ACRES; plenty fruit; house 10 rooms; 2½ miles from Brooklyn ferries; steam and horse cars; possession. Inquire at 132 Hudson street.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., Supervisor Orr's beautiful Place, ten minutes' walk from Valley station, on Newburg Short Cut, Erie Railroad, two hours from city; in the midst of lovely scenery; three miles from Willis' Idlewild; modern house, 42x52; piazzas; seventeen fine rooms; commanding situation; lawn, summer house, first class stables and outbuildings; two acres of garden and fruit; will let, furnished, for season, $15 per month, or for year, $100 per month, to private family, more for boarding house; will sell. Call on or address GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 133 Nassau street.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—TWO HOUSES ON Vanderbilt avenue, three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing; they are both in excellent order; rent $550 each. Inquire of E. C. ERRINGTON, Townsend avenue, S. I., or 47 John street, New York, where plans can be seen.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, N. J., A TWO story frame Cottage, consisting of nine rooms, with five acres of Ground. For further particulars inquire at 25 Pike street.

TO LET OR LEASE—PARTLY FURNISHED, A COUNtry Place of eight acres; twenty minutes' walk from depot; two and a half story frame house, of twelve rooms; stable, carriage house, barn, &c.; good garden; fruit and shade trees; situation pleasant and healthy; rent very low to a good tenant; all in good order. Apply to J. C. RUSHTON, Broadway, corner Twenty-fifth street.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE FARM OF 45 ACRES, ONE hour from New York by railroad; suitable for gardening or dairy purposes. Apply at 90 Broadway, room 16.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS, A FINE two story and attic stone House, with four acres of Ground (more if desired), in a healthy location; a good stable on the premises; the house contains 12 rooms and is located within three-quarters of a mile of Westchester village. Apply to JAMES CONNERS' SONS, corner of Reade and Centre streets.

TO RENT—IN WEST WALNUT STREET, PHILADELphia, from May 1, a furnished House, five stories, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; rent $1,000 for six months. Apply for particulars to S. J., 210 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A FURNISHED House, 11 rooms, from June 1 to October 1; rent $70 per month. Apply at or address 252 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT—AT WOODSIDE AND ENGLEWOOD, N. J., furnished and unfurnished Houses, for season or year; prices, $50 to $250 per month. Also, fine Villas and Villa Sites for sale. WASHINGTON, CONNER & ALDRICH, 229 Broadway.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE, CONTAINING 12 rooms, with 35 city Lots, 20 minutes from Thirtieth street, by Hudson River Railroad; has greenhouse, stable, icehouse and an abundance of fruit. The owner contemplates traveling; would lease the property to a careful party, furnished complete; Cow, Fowls, Horses and Vehicles for sale. Address COTTAGE, station M.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, with garden and fruit, near Melrose depot; only $452 per annum. DEMOREST, Third avenue, opposite 137th street, Mott Haven.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNtry Place at Flushing; gas, bath, furnace and all modern improvements; stable and greenhouse; three acres of garden, filled with the finest fruit. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Citizen office, 22 Beekman street.

TO RENT—IN YONKERS, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses, both for boarding and private families. W. C. ALDEN & CO., 34½ Pine street.

WEST BANK OF THE HUDSON.—FOR SALE AND to rent, with river fronts, a variety of Residences, at all prices and to suit all parties. Apply to W. H. PLATT, Piermont, N. Y.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—THE HANDSOMEST RESIdences and neatest Cottages, furnished and unfurnished, for sale or to let, by MITCHELL & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

$425 TILL MAY, 1871.—NEW HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, at Mott Haven. R. W. LEWIS, 81 Pike street, Villa place, fifth house west from Third avenue.

$16,500.—FOR SALE CHEAP, AT YONKERS, a two story and French roof House, containing twelve rooms and all the modern improvements; same as city house; situated on one of the best avenues in the place; fine and extended river view; carriage house on the place; lot 100x120; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; price, without furniture, $16,500; terms easy. Apply to W. S. KIDARCOCK, 126 West Forty-second street, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

AN ELEGANT PLACE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR exchange—A fine large house, good outbuildings and charming river view; price $25,000; no encumbrance. JACOB SHARPE, 39 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A TRACT OF LAND, containing 438 acres, about 100 miles from New York; two miles from depot; 25 acres clear; small house and barn; no encumbrances. RICHARD HENNESSEY, 218 Fulton street, room No. 7.

BEAUTIFUL SOUTH SHORE LONG ISLAND FARM—On bay and railroad; dock and trout brook; large buildings, for $16,000, worth $25,000. PAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 86.

EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—THREE STORY BRICK House, all improvements, 123d street, near Eighth avenue, to let in floors or exchange for small House in Brooklyn. Apply to H. B. GARDNER, 175 Broadway, basement.

EXCHANGE—DAIRY FARM, 265 ACRES; GOOD IMprovements; near Millerton depot, Harlem road. Also 22 acres adjoining Clifton, Staten Island. Apply at 41 Liberty street, second floor, front room.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX NEW BRICK Houses in Hartford, Conn., for New York or Brooklyn Property; all well rented. SIEGEL, BACHE & CO. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE FARM, OF 40 acres, binding and fronting on Rockland lake; good buildings, fruits, &c; $7,500; also a first class Farm, of 50 acres; large and excellent buildings, fruits abundant; $10,000; Village Property for sale or to let. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROperty—First class country Store, doing prosperous business, with commodious dwelling attached; 1 hour and 15 minutes from New York. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

GOOD PROPERTIES IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO EXchange for Merchandise; also $10,000 in first class Jewelry for Brooklyn House. PAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 86.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SMALL HOUSE OR GOOD lots, a well located leasehold Business Property down town, worth $8,000; bargain for some one. Owner, 19 Nassau street, room 17.

TO EXCHANGE—TWENTY LOTS ON AND NEAR Springfield avenue, also two Lots on Lilly street; one of the most desirable locations in Newark, N. J., for a country farm or summer residence, within 25 miles of New York. Call on or address J. W. R., 817 West Twenty ninth street, New York.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALES. By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. We shall give especial attention, as usual for 29 years past, to sales of Household Furniture at the residence of families breaking up housekeeping; will also hold regular weekly sales at our spacious Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers street and No. 77 Reade street, for those desiring this medium of sale.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets; Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

On Wednesday, 6th, and Thursday, 7th April, at 11 o'clock EACH DAY, AT THE EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS. JAS. B. CONE & CO. (FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE), NORTHEAST CORNER GREAT JONES STREET AND BROADWAY—NO. 684—POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 Vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New York city Broadway trade, and is warranted in every respect. It comprises Clarences, Landaus, Landaulets, Coupes, Coupelets, Barouches, Summer Coaches, Park Phaetons, Dog Carts, Victorias, Cabriolets, six seat Family Rockaways, Basket Phaetons, Sundowns, Coupe Rockaways, light four passenger Rockaways, Depot and Jagger Wagons, light top and no top Buggies, to include several Road Wagons and Trotting do. The trimmings and appointments of the above Vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture and warranted in every respect. Also several sets of Double and Single Harness, made to order, suitable for city use; several strings of Bells, Robes, Rugs, Jacks, Extra Poles, &c.

Also the White Horse carved by the workman of this firm; also the entire Store and Office Fixtures and Furniture, including Desks, Racks, Awnings, Curtains and Shades; Double Iron Safe, by Lillie, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

Messrs. LEEDS & MINER beg to inform the public that on MONDAY, APRIL 18, AND THE SUCCEEDING DAYS, they will offer for sale the Household Furniture, rare Curiosities and entire PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF J. P. BEAUMONT, constituting the last sale of Pictures or objects of Vertu that will ever be organized by this gentleman, and being, relatively to its extent, the MOST VALUABLE SALE OF WORKS OF ART ever advertised in this city.

The greater portion of these paintings have never been on exhibition since their purchase by Mr. Beaumont, at periods varying from thirty-eight to five years, and are ADMIRABLY FINE SPECIMENS of our own American artists and the modern European schools, including a few undoubted GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

Among the former may be mentioned paintings by GILBERT STUART, CHURCH, EASTMAN JOHNSON, COLE, SULLY, LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, MOUNT, while among others are works by CARL HUBNER, ZIEM, VERBOECKHOVEN, MADOU, CHAVET, ROBBE, GUILLEMIN, TSCHAGGENY, DE DYLANDT, FAUVELET, OTTO ERDMANN, CALISCH, HERRING, PERCY, HILL, ARMFIELD, PASSMORE, GENTZ, CARL BECKER, DE BLOCK, FLORENT WILLEMS, PLATTEEL, VAN HOVE, WALRAVEN, VAN SCHENDEL, CIGNANI, DOMINICHINO, L. CARACCI, VELASQUEZ, J. CUYP, TINTORETTO, ZUCHARELLI, VAN DER MEULEN, SNYDERS, ROSA DA TIVOLI, GONZALES, COYPEL and others of a similar or greater celebrity in the ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.

This superb and very extensive collection will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition on and after TUESDAY, APRIL 5, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, where Catalogues and additional information may be obtained upon application. Price of Catalogue, 25 cents.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On Friday, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 42 East Twenty-fifth street, Elegant Household Furniture. Particulars hereafter.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets; Art Galleries 817 and 819 Broadway.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the private Residence No. 12 East Twenty-eighth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C., consisting of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, carved rosewood suit in green and gold satin, Window Curtains to match; gilt frame French plate oval Mirrors, rosewood Bookcases, Library Table, Etageres, Parian Groups, rich decorated Vases, Oil Paintings and Engravings, black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobe, Commodes, Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters, Lounges, carved French oak Library Table, carved French oak Secretary, do. Bookcase, black walnut Armoire-a-Glace, Chandeliers and Gas Brackets, bronze group Warrior, black walnut Mirror back Sideboard; Extension Table, Silver Plated Ware, Crockery, &c.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

On Wednesday, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 51 South Washington square, genteel Household Furniture, &c., consisting of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, rosewood Piano by Horace Waters, rosewood Suit in green reps, worsted brocade Window Curtains, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, Chairs, Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, &c., &c., black walnut Etagere, rosewood Secretary Bookcase, gilt frame Engravings and Oil Paintings, gilt frame French Plate, Oval Mirrors, &c., &c.; Stair Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., &c.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets; Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

Stuffed Birds, THURSDAY, April 7, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

Furniture, &c., FRIDAY, April 8, at 42 West Twenty-fifth street.

Furniture, &c., SATURDAY, April 9, at salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

Full particulars hereafter.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE. THIS DAY (TUESDAY), April 5, at 113 West Twenty-seventh street, commencing at 11 o'clock.

LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in the four story private residence of Brizell Ronsen Martin, Esq., consisting of one rich rosewood Pianoforte, made to order; cost $700; four magnificent Parlor Suits, Centre Table, Bookcases, Etageres, style Louis XIV.; two French Pier Mirrors, Oil Paintings, rich bronze Figures, rich Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Hair and Spring Beds, Feather Beds, Pillows, Sheets, Quilts, Blankets, Bed Linen, fine Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c. All goods must be removed twenty-four hours after sale. Cash deposits required from all purchasers. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers. N. B.—This is a large and genuine sale. Will be sold to highest bidder.

AUCTION, AUCTION.—NOTICE.—LARGE SALE THIS day (Tuesday afternoon). Over 200 lots of second hand Furniture, Pianoforte, 20 Carpets, &c.—complete furniture five story private boarding house 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue, sale commencing at 1½ P. M. Rare chance for parties in want of good household furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALE.—JAMES M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER. On THIS DAY, TUESDAY, April 5, at the elegant brown stone residence, 37 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, Magnificent Household Furniture, Dining Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Pianoforte, Statuary, Silverware and many rare, costly Works of Art, at public auction. The house furnished less than six months at a cost of $20,000. A rare chance for housekeepers and the trade.

Drawing Room Furniture, covered crimson gold, blue gold, satin brocatel; Window Curtains to match; rosewood Secretaire Bookcase, Etagere, marqueterie bois de rose Canterbury, Music Box, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, bronze Ormolu Chandeliers, Paintings by eminent artists; artistic bronze Statuary, lace Curtains; superb Ormolu Clock, runs one month; marble Statuary, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, celebrated maker, Stool, Cover, Music Books. Dining Rooms—Extension Table, Sideboard, Crystal Glassware, silver Casters, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service; Chinaware, Sheffield Cutlery, Linens, Lounges, Turkish Reclining Chairs. Chambers—Rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, hair, spring Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes. Also all the Furniture servants' apartments. Catalogues at house. Every facility for packing and removing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY G. EVANS WILL SELL, this day, April 5, at 50 Barclay street, at 10 o'clock, a desirable and well assorted stock of China, Glass, Crockery, Rockingham and yellow Ware; also invoices of Table Cutlery and Fancy Goods, in lots to suit city and country trade. Goods carefully packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURniture, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 2 West Tenth street, near Fifth avenue. Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, elegant Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, reps and haircloth, Etageres, Tables, Mirrors, Curtains, Vases, Bronzes, Clocks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Bedding, Rockers, Lounges, Chairs, Sideboard, Extension Tables, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, auctioneers, 427 Broadway, will sell on Thursday, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in private residence, 140 East Fifty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue. Full particulars on Wednesday.

A.—MORTGAGE SALE—FURNITURE, SECOND HAND and new.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell, this day, April 5, 1870, at their salesroom, 427 Broadway, corner Howard street, at 10½ o'clock, also at 2 o'clock, a large variety of new and second hand Furniture, consisting of Chamber and Parlor Suits, Sideboards, Etageres, Wardrobes, Extension and Centre Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors. Office Desks, Mattresses, Plated Ware, Clock, &c., by order of F. Davis, Mortgagee. Housekeepers and private buyers invited, as the sale is positive. Goods stored free of charge until May; also packed and shipped.

AUCTION SALE—OIL PAINTINGS; TO PAY OUR advances and on account of whom it may concern. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, auctioneers, will offer at their salesrooms, 427 Broadway, corner of Howard street, Thursday, April 7, at 10 o'clock, a large and valuable collection of Paintings, among which are some very fine copies, by leading artists. Full particulars in Wednesday's edition.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets. Second Hand and New Household Furniture, Desks, &c.

This day, at 10½ o'clock, a fine assortment of genteel Furniture, including Parlor Suits, Chamber Furniture, in suits or separate; Buffets, Bookcases, Extension Tables, dining and other Chairs, Lounges, Hall Stands, Gas Chandeliers, Crockery, Glass, Paintings, Engravings, Prints, Cutlery, Kitchen Articles, Desks, &c.

A.—ART SALE. GALLERY OF ART, 845 BROADWAY. NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE, the most desirable collection of the season of superior high class modern European and American Works of Art, in which choice examples of the most distinguished and favorite artists of the American, English, French, Dusseldorf and Belgian schools may be procured, together with a valuable assortment of Water Color Drawings, marble Medallions, large Photographic Views of Rome and Italy, will be positively sold, by order of the assignee, without any reserve, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th of April, commencing at 7½ o'clock, at Barker's Gallery, 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's. GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Lexington avenue, 5 Lots n. e. corner 108th st.
108th street, 10 Lots n. s., 190 feet west Third av.
108th street, 4 Lots n. s., 330 feet east Fourth av.
First avenue, 1 Lot, 50 feet south 110th st.
Forty-seventh st., 2 Lots, s. s, 450 feet east of Eleventh av.
Maps at 77 Cedar street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON EAST TWELFTH STREET, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONGREGATION OF MISHKAN ISRAEL. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on Thursday, April 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the Lease of the three lots of Land, together with the Church Edifice thereon, situate on the south side of Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The lease is from the Stuyvesant estate, 21 years, to run from March 1, 1867, at $1,200 per annum ground rent, covenants of renewal or improvements to be paid for; lots together 75x106.6. The edifice is of stone, well and substantially built, and is well adapted for a church, public institution, factory or warehouse. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine street, or of N. SOLOMON, Esq., No. 293 Broadway.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. Over $25,000 worth and over 600 lots Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, at the private residence 118 West Twenty-sixth street, one block west of Broadway, near Sixth avenue. Fine collection Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, brilliant and powerful toned 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, magnificent Parlor Suits, covered with satin and reps; Turkish and Oriental Suits, Lounges and Chairs, at public auction, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock precisely. Pier and mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, five rich Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, striped and plain reps; Etageres, Tables, Corner and Book Stands, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, Bronzes, Clocks, Statuary, Vases, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Bedding, walnut Suits, covered with haircloth and reps; Buffet, Dining Table and Chairs, China Tea and Dinner Sets, Glass, Crockery and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, &c. Sale positive. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or cars or Sixth avenue cars and stop at Twenty-sixth street, near the house. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER. A rare opportunity for housekeepers wanting good and first class Household Furniture, at private residence 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. Magnificent and costly Household Furniture, brilliant toned 7½ octave four round corner Pianoforte; elegant satin brocatel Parlor Suits, Cabinets, Etageres, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.; fine Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Clocks, at public auction, at the elegant five story residence 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, April 5, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Velvet, Brussels medallion Carpets; brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; Drawing Room Suits, richly carved, covered with the richest description satin brocatel; walnut Suits, covered with striped and plain reps; Turkish Chairs and Lounges, Etageres, Cabinets, Pianoforte, Bookcase, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, Blankets, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, Sideboard, Extension Table; Glass, China and Silver Ware; Table Cutlery; Kitchen and Servants' Furniture, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. N. B.—Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY (TUESDAY), April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., in lots to suit city and country trade. Also, Scales.—750 Counter Scales, two, four and eight pounds, for account of whom it may concern. Carburet of Iron.—122 barrels Carburet of Iron. Also, Pocket Cutlery.—750 dozen Woodhead's superior Pocket Cutlery. Catalogues on morning of sale. R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—THIS DAY, 11 O'CLOCK, AT 59 Vesey street. Assortment of choice Whiskeys, Cider Brandy, Wines, Cigars, Fixtures, Syrups, Teas. Wednesday, Dry Goods, Linens, Notions, Cutlery. E. HATHEWAY, Auctioneer.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Genteel Household Furniture, at the private residence 16 St. Mark's place. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, 7th, at 10½ o'clock, on the above premises, all the genteel Household Furniture. Particulars to-morrow.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, the entire Furniture of a country mansion. Particulars to-morrow.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. English and American Books. Second day's sale. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell This Day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of English and American Standard and Miscellaneous Works.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. THIS DAY (TUESDAY), APRIL 5, at 12 o'clock, regular sale of fine Horses and Carriages. For full descriptions under head of Horses and Carriages. Also the sale of thoroughbred Kentucky Horses, at special sale, at the above mart, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. Full descriptions in to-morrow's Herald, under head of Horses and Carriages. We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. Ninth Mortgage Sale of Elegant Cabinet Furniture, BY EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, 60 Liberty street one of the largest and most valuable stocks of first class Furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of Parlor, Drawing Room, Chamber, Dining Room and Hall Furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and ebony; also a large quantity of Paris made Furniture, of the most unique and modern styles. Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge. The sales will continue every Tuesday and Friday until the stock is sold.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER. CAMPBELL & CO. will sell on to-morrow (Wednesday), by descriptive catalogue, all and entire, the desirable Household Furniture, including one Weber's celebrated Pianoforte, contained in three story private residence. Particulars in full day of sale. N. B.—The old and reliable auction house of CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery, will continue to give prompt and special attention to sales of furniture. Returns day of sale. Send for terms and circular.

BY E. COLTON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway. Will sell on Wednesday, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture of the four story house 138 East Fourteenth street, Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, Mirrors, black walnut and cottage Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Parlor Suits, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, China and Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. On Thursday, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture of house 13 West Fourth street, near Broadway.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Large sale of Household Furniture this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, embracing Parlor Suits, Library and Dining Room Furniture; Pier and Oval Mirrors; Carpets, Curled Hair Mattresses, brocatel Curtains, Paintings, China, Crockery, &c. Sale peremptory. Particulars in catalogues at sale.

CARD. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL GIVE THEIR PERSONAL ATTENTION TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCES OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING; WILL ALSO HOLD TRI-WEEKLY SALES OF FURNITURE AT THEIR SPACIOUS AND WELL KNOWN SALESROOM 37 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

D. BURKE, AUCTIONEER.—IMPORTANT EXECUTORS' sale of Saddlery and Horse Furnishing Goods, on the premises, at 221 Third avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, on Friday, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock; also Benches, Tools, Fixtures of Store and Workshop, and Lease of the premises, including considerable interest therein. Sale positive in one or more lots. D. BURKE, Auctioneer, office Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

D. BURKE, AUCTIONEER, WILL GUARANTEE TO those who have Furniture to sell 25 per cent more on the amount of sale than they can realize otherwise, by calling on him immediately at his office, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EDWARD PETTINGER, AUCTIONEER.—FIFTY-EIGHT sale of unclaimed Property takes place on Wednesday, 6th of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Office, 300 Mulberry street, consisting of miscellaneous articles, Horses, Boats, Wagons, Rope, Iron, Sugar, Men's and Women's Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, Revolvers, Hardware, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—JOHNSON & MILLER will sell at auction, at 10½ o'clock, on Thursday morning, April 7, in the private dwelling No. 151 Rodney street, between Bedford and Lee avenues, Williamsburg, all the valuable Furniture contained in the aforesaid house, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany Parlor and Bedroom Suits, splendid Carpets and other articles used by first class families. Catalogues will be ready day before sale at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

GEORGE BARKER, AUCTIONEER. Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C., &C. GEORGE BARKER will sell by auction, on Wednesday, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt street, genteel Household Furniture, &c.; Axminster and Brussels Carpets, carved walnut Bedroom Suits; also several painted Bedroom Suits; to be sold without reserve to pay advances and storage. Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

GEORGE BARKER, AUCTIONEER. AUCTION SALES. GEORGE BARKER will give his personal attention as usual to sales of Household Furniture at the residences of families breaking up housekeeping. Will also hold regular weekly sales at his spacious Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt street, for those desiring this medium of sale.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, SELL this day, at 11 o'clock, at 19 Bowery, by virtue of an execution, one Dirt Cart. By order of Frederick Zummer, City Marshal. Also at 10½ o'clock, within the store, Household Furniture, Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture; 15 Oval and Square Mirrors; Counters, Gas and Parlor Stoves; also 50 dozen assorted Canned Fruits.

H. HENRIQUES, AUCTIONEER.—ALLEN & BROWN will sell at auction on Tuesday, April 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, valuable Eighth avenue Property, northwest corner Forty-first street, 24.9x80 and 20x49.5, with two Buildings, one on the avenue and one adjoining on the street. Sale positive. A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, 90 Broadway.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—TRAVER & ESLER, office 58 Liberty street, will give their personal attention, as usual for the past fifteen years, to the sales of Household Furniture at the residences of parties declining housekeeping. Terms reasonable. Prompt returns. Reference given. All orders promptly attended to.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—ABSOLUTE SALE.—TRAVER & ESLER will sell at auction on Tuesday, April 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York; 15 valuable lots, on Decatur and Bainbridge streets, between Reed and Patchen avenues, Twenty-first ward, Brooklyn; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps and particulars at office of Auctioneers, 58 Liberty street, New York.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, removed from private residence for convenience of sale, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture; Carpets, Oilcloth, Pier Glass, Paintings, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, Marshal's sale of 22 pairs bleached and unbleached Muslin Bed Spreads, Calicoes, Table Cloths, Hosiery, Clothing, &c. CHAS. F. WATTS, Marshal.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO. Wednesday, April 6, at 10½ A. M., at 46 Sands, between Pearl and Jay, Brooklyn, a general assortment of good Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture; Mattresses, Carpets, &c.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE, THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 42 East Broadway, at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of men's and women's Clothing. By order of L. Smith, Third avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 58 New Bowery, will sell this day 500 Lots Jewelry of all descriptions, Bracelets, Earrings, Breastpins, Chains, Rings, also Plated Ware, Casters, Cake Baskets, Clocks, Glass Cases, &c. Order of Hess Brothers, 61 Catharine street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 15 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Vests, Pants, &c. By order G. Fredericks, Spring street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—BREWERY, Horses, &c.—Mortgage sale.—Will sell on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 196 Stanton street, the contents of a Lager Beer Brewery; also Horses, Wagons; also Counters, Tables, Chairs, &c. JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SMITH & LANE, AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL AT 614 Grand street, April 5, at 10 o'clock, Lease and Fixtures of an eating house; marble Tables, Chairs, Cooking Utensils; also Butcher's Fixtures, marble Fish Stand, &c. Terms at sale.

T. KEYWORTH, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day, at 2 P. M., at 468 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, a large assortment of Household Furniture, &c.; two black walnut Parlor Suits, black walnut Bureaus, black walnut Chamber Suits, Cheval Glass, Mirrors, Paintings, Oilcloths, Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, black walnut Chairs, enamelled Suit, Lounges, Children's Carriages, Etageres, Store Fixtures, Wagon, Stoves and the usual Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glass, &c. Personal attention given to sales at private residences, stores, &c.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, AUCTIONEER. By ROBERTS & McGUIRE. Office, No. 87 Cedar street, corner Broadway. Auction Sale of Furniture, at the private house No. 137 East Fifty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue. Will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the Furniture, consisting of rosewood Dining Table, Buffet, Etagere, Parlor Suits, French Plate Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, mahogany and black walnut Bedroom Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, seven octave Pianoforte, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobe, Commodes, hair and spring Mattresses, Beds, &c. To be sold without reserve.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE sale on this day (TUESDAY), April 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., of the three years' Lease of the whole House, with Barroom attached, of Premises No. 16 New Chambers street; the rent of all only $65 per month; a good chance. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer, No. 6 City Hall place.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON THURSday, 7th April, at 10½ o'clock, at 294 Wooster street, all the genteel Furniture, &c., in the above residence, comprising black walnut, rosewood and mahogany Suits, fine Carpets, large French plate Mirrors, Piano, fine Bedding, with dining room and kitchen Furniture. Catalogues at sale.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES TO RENT HIS HOUSE TO A small private family of adults, reserving his office, and desires to board with the family. Apply at 12 West Thirty-fifth street, from 11 to 1 only.

A SUIT OF FIVE OR SIX ROOMS WANTED—BY A small family of adults, between Second and Sixth avenues and Fourth and Twenty-third streets. Address S. V. Z., 47 Third street.

A SMALL UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Anywhere up town or in Harlem; suitable for a small family; neighborhood must be respectable; rent not to exceed $450 per annum. Address H. E. FARNSWORTH, 56 East Thirteenth street.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN A PLEASANT Room, elegantly furnished, with all modern improvements, bathroom, &c.; location near Fifth Avenue Hotel. Terms not to exceed $12 per week, without board. Address D. Y., box 147 Herald office.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE wanted—For a careful, responsible family of three adults; stable, cow and vegetable garden indispensable; rent $50 per month. Address, giving full particulars, box 2,298 Post office.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife, in a retired locality, where the strictest privacy can be maintained and no questions asked; east side, below Houston street, preferred. Address TRANSIENT, Herald office.

BY A DRESSMAKER—A FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR, four rooms, on or near a thoroughfare; must have water and gas. Address, with terms, DRESSMAKER, Herald office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—ON THE HUDSON, SOUTH of Tarrytown; a small first class House, stable, two or more acres of ground, all in fine order, for the season. A good tenant may be secured by addressing COMFORT, box 200 Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—UNFURNISHED—A SMALL WOODen three story House, west side preferred, below Fifty-ninth street. State location and rent. Address J. B. S., box 2,8 Herald office.

HARLEM.—APARTMENTS WANTED—FIVE OR SIX Rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a house with modern improvements, not tenement, by a family of three adults. Address, with particulars, O. O., box 124 Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—EITHER FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; one preferred where the whole or part of the rent would be taken in board. Address immediately CHARLES, Herald office.

I WANT TO HIRE A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY high stoop House, completely furnished; must be between Fifth and Sixth avenues and Nineteenth and Thirtieth streets; best security will be given. Address, with full particulars, MERCHANT, box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FLOOR OR Part of a House, within ten minutes' walk of the Astor House; location and surroundings immaterial. Address, with terms and particulars, J. H., box 219 Herald office.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED PREFERRED, HALL AND three large communicating Rooms on parlor or second floor; bath and servants' rooms and kitchen, in first class house, above Eighteenth street, or would join responsible parties in renting first class house; undoubted references exchanged. Address, stating terms, V., room 45 Bible House.

WANTED—A LOWER PART OF HIGH STOOP House, between Third and Seventh avenues, and Second and Twentieth streets. Address M. W., box 2,560 Post office.

WANTED—BY A NEW ENGLAND LADY, A FURNISHed House of a widower, who would give the rent for Board, vicinity of Fourteenth street and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address NEW ENGLAND, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, A FIRST or Second Floor of six rooms, west side, above Fortieth street and Central Park; rent $400 or $500 per year. Address F. S., box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS in a private house by a gentleman and wife (no children) at a moderate rent, in city or vicinity; Harlem preferred. Address, with full particulars, R. M. V., Herald office.

WANTED—ONE LARGE ROOM AND TWO HALL rooms, by a gentleman and wife and two young gentlemen; location central; references. Address X. X., box 918 Post office.

WANTED—MAY 1, BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY of three, a Second Floor of five rooms, with one other family only in the house; above Tenth and not above Fortieth street; rent about $50; reference given and required. Address C. H. D., Herald office.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF RESPONSIBLE TENANTS now waiting to rent Houses in various locations, ranging in price from $200 to $4,000; also Parts of Houses and Floors, from $500 to $800. Parties having the same to let will find it to their advantage to send or leave full particulars with KAUFMAN & SON, 569 Eighth avenue and 305 West Twenty-sixth street.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE, IN THE neighborhood of Fiftieth street, east side; all improvements; rent not to exceed $800. Address E. T., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, FURNISHED, FOR A REAL estate broker, near Broadway and Fulton street. Address B. F. G., Herald office.

WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, BY A HIGHLY REspectable party of three adults, one good sized Room and two Hall Bedrooms, unfurnished, with partial use of parlor; references exchanged; terms must be moderate. Address for one week R. J. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, FIVE or six unfurnished Rooms, in a good neighborhood, suitable for housekeeping. Rent must be moderate. Address G. D. J., Herald office.

WANTED—A THREE STORY HOUSE; GOOD NEIGHborhood. Rent $1,000 to $1,500. Address G. F. H., 217 Fulton Market.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, TO TAKE charge of a house during the summer, having no family; good references given. Address or apply to GAVIN RUTHERFORD, 341 10th av.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE STORY HOUSE FOR a small family; rent must be moderate and location good. Address A. J., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A SMALL HOUSE, with two Rooms on third floor, for a family of three persons; rent not to exceed $700. Address A. A. A., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—IN CITY OR VICINITY, A ROOMY furnished House, part rent payable in board and a few select boarders allowed. Address for one week, RENT, Herald office.

WANTED—WITHIN TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF NEW York, a large furnished House, capable of accommodating about twenty boarders. Address A. A., box 127, Herald office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH stoop Dwelling, in a desirable location, for boarding house. Address, with full particulars, T. J., box 180 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, FOUR or five Rooms, unfurnished, for housekeeping, in a first class house and neighborhood, between Fourth and Twelfth streets and Second and Eighth avenues; rent moderate; references exchanged. Address S. G., box 3,959 Post office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM.—WANTED, A GOOD FARM, IN EXCHANGE for a stock of Merchandise and suburban Lots. Address MERCHANDISE, Post office, Rutherford Park, N. J.

ON OR NEAR FIFTH AVENUE AND BETWEEN MAdison square and Thirty-fourth street—A first class House; must be large and comfortable; will pay all cash. MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

WANTED—AT NYACK, FROM 1ST MAY TILL 1ST November, a furnished House, with stable and about two acres of ground; house must have at least 10 or 12 rooms, including kitchen, parlors, dining room, &c. Address, with terms and price, C. P. S., box 117 Post office.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD FOR 1868 AND 1869, UNbound, for sale. Address S. J., box 134 Herald office.

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NEW YORK CITY.

The New Port Wardens—Custom House Matters—Mysterious and Violent Deaths—The Typographical Union—Mayor Hall Thanked—Corporation Elections and Miscellaneous Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	29	39	3 P. M.	43	40
6 A. M.	39	40	6 P. M.	40	39
9 A. M.	43	41	9 P. M.	49	38
12 M.	43	40	12 P. M.	38	38

Average temperature yesterday 39 1-3
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 40¾

James O'Brien, of No. 415 East Twelfth street, was yesterday sent to Bellevue Hospital to be treated for three fingers that were cut off in Miller's tobacco factory.

The remains of an infant were found in a sewer corner of Second street and First avenue, and removed to the Morgue to await the action of Coroner Schirmer.

At a meeting of the William M. Tweed Association, held April 2, 1870, the following officers were elected:—M. J. Shandley, president; John Galvin, secretary; John Ford, treasurer.

On Wednesday last Charlotte Cook was accidentally scalded at her residence, 32 Ninth avenue, and died yesterday from the effects thereof. An inquest will be held by Coroner Schirmer, who was notified.

Yesterday afternoon a deputation of property owners waited upon Mayor Hall to thank him for vetoing the resolutions calling for the paving of Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets with the wooden pavement.

The new port wardens appointed by the Governor last week held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday, and organized by electing Charles S. Macomber as president, Edmund L. Carey as vice president, Alexander D. Button as secretary, and Moses W. Richards as treasurer.

A testimonial, in the shape of a gold watch, was given to Mr. Harry M. Coffee, instructor of sculpture at the Cooper Union, last evening, by the members of his class. Mr. H. O. Decker made the presentation in behalf of his fellow classmates, in a neat little speech, to which Mr. Coffee replied in a happy manner.

The Executive Committee of the National Tobacco Association of the United States met yesterday afternoon at 203 Water street, in this city, Mr. William E. Lawrence, the president, in the chair. Measures were discussed how best to prevail upon Congress to secure amendments to the revenue and tariff laws to lighten the burden now pressing so heavily upon the entire tobacco trade.

There is a movement on foot among the ticket holders of the Doré Art Union to bring the managers to terms. They contend that the funds have not been refunded to them as they should have been when no drawing took place, and that the parties concerned in this union must show up or go up. The great question is, where is the union and where are the pictures?

The Assembly Committee on investigating the affairs of the Fulton Fish Market visited that institution yesterday morning. They were shown over the premises, closely inspecting the workings of the different departments. They expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the cleanliness and neatness pervading the market, and they resolved to adjourn *sine die*.

The number of withdrawals last month from the Custom House was 10,325 and the amount of duties paid on the same was $5,884,545 94. This is the largest amount of withdrawals in any single month there has been for some time. One reason of this unusual taking of goods from the Custom House is the fact that if goods remain in over a year an additional ten per cent is charged.

At the annual meeting of the Panama Railroad Company, held at their office, No. 80 Wall street, yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—William H. Aspinwall, Joseph Alsop, James M. Brown, Henry Chauncey, Frederick G. Foster, David Dudley, Charles G. Francklyn, Governeur Kemble, Charles P. Leverich, Howard Potter, Theodore W. Riley, David Stewart and William Whitewright, Jr.

Yesterday morning the remains of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, were found floating in the water foot of 123d street, Harlem river. Deceased had light hair and small mustache, and wore a brown coat, light vest, check shirt and calico undershirt. The remains were removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Schirmer. It is surmised that the remains are those of Captain Thomas Scott, who has been mysteriously missing for some time past.

An election for directors of the Second Avenue Railroad Company was held at the office of the company yesterday, at No. 12 Pine street. The following is a list of the new directors:—Julius Wadsworth, Montgomery Queen, John Slosson, Henry A. Kent, Le Grand Lockwood, George Bell, Thomas Crane, Edward Haight, H. C. Beach, Augustus E. Masters, John J. Donaldson, W. V. R. Arnold, Solomon Mehrback. John H. Platt, Cyrus H. Loutrel and Jacob F. Oakley were elected inspectors of election for 1871.

On Sunday afternoon officer Carmack, of the Twentieth precinct, called into the saloon of Charles Minger, No. 655 Eighth avenue, and found a party of young men engaged in playing bluff for pennies. Confiscating the cards and a number of the pennies on the table, the crowd were conveyed to the station house and yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market. Minger was committed to answer on a charge of keeping a gambling saloon and the balance discharged with a reprimand.

The one hundred and twenty-second semi-annual meeting of the New York Typographical Society was held at their rooms on Saturday evening. The Board of Officers chosen is as follows;—President, James T. Miller; Vice President, Edwin A. Elcock; Secretary, Thomas C. Faulkner; Treasurer, John G. Clayton; Librarian, John Craw; Directors, George Frecker, Charles McDevitt, William T. Burns, J. N. Macklin, George F. Cook, S. F. Baxter, J. P. Ross, F. W. Ferguson, John H. Jewett, H. Bessy and H. S. Hull; Trustees, George Parsons, J. B. Crawford, William McCrea and C. C. Savage.

Officer Smith, of the Eighth precinct, on Sunday afternoon made a raid upon the establishment of General John Rogers, No. 121 Greene street, and arrested a number of males and females found in the house, who were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination, Rogers and his wife were committed in default of $500 bail each to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The complaint was preferred by Ebenezer W. Dunham, of No. 14 East street, who states that while on a visit to the house he lost ten dollars in a mysterious manner.

The funeral of the late Daniel E. Delavan, formerly City Inspector, took place yesterday morning at the Rev. Dr. Burchard's Presbyterian church, in Thirteenth street, at half-past ten o'clock. The services was performed by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Paxton. The funeral sermon was preached by the former. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Thomas Dunlap, of the Comptroller's Department; R. Bogart, Isaac Bell, Douglass Taylor, W. J. Hunt, Caspar C. Childs and General John A. Dix and General A. Storms. The church was filled with the friends and relatives of the family, among whom were Christian S. and Charles H. Delavan, Police Commissioners Brennan and Bosworth, Superintendent John A. Kennedy, ex-Senator Lent, ex-Alderman Libby and Messrs. Boese (ex-Secretary of the Board of Education), A. J. Hackley, H. Vandewater, W. H. Travers, Thomas Starr, Gideon J. Tucker, G. C. Gues, W. H. Devoe, George Lutrell, W. Cauldwell and Wilson Small. The coffin, which was ornamented with flowers, was covered with plain black cloth and richly mounted in silver. The body was interred in the family burying plot of the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Tarrytown.

THE LAW'S DELAY IN JERSEY.

On the 16th of last December a shocking drowning accident took place in the Passaic river, at Newark, N. J., whereby five workmen were downed. One of these was a young, single man named Timothy Griffin, a resident of Pittsburg, Pa., who was engaged to be married to a young maiden of that place, named Julia O'Donnell. His effects were taken charge of first by a bogus relative and afterwards by the Newark authorities, in whose possession they now are. A sister of the deceased, one Mrs. Johanna Sheehan, of South Newmarket, N. H., has visited Newark four times and spent some sixty dollars in the endeavor to secure her brother's effects, probably intrinsically not worth half that amount. Though she has sworn statements certifying who she is the authorities decline handing over the property until she produces some one who can vouch for her relationship to the deceased.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

New York City Educating New York State—Who Pays the School Tax and Who Consumes It—Some Interesting Facts—Action of the Legislature.

The Committee on Public Education of the Assembly have made a report in reference to repealing the act of 1869, which gives twenty per cent of the excise moneys to schools in the city of New York for educating children not provided for in the public schools.

The report, among other things, says that all the counties of the State, with the exception of New York, Westchester, Kings and Columbia, are drawing more money from the school fund than they are paying into it—in other words, that the four counties referred to are partially supporting all the common schools in the remainder of the State, besides taking care of their own. This statement is accompanied with interesting statistics demonstrating the fact. The cause of this is attributed to the laws relative to the common school tax, which provides that it shall be levied on the valuation of real and personal estate, but to be distributed mainly on the *per capita* attendance in the common schools of each county. The committee are of opinion that each county should support its common schools, and in accordance therewith have recommended the passage of the following act:—

SEC. 2. No county in the State shall be required, under any provisions of the school laws of this State, to raise by tax or pay into the school fund of the State for the support of common schools, a greater sum than is appropriated to it by law out of the school moneys and school tax for the support of the common schools of said county.

These representatives of the rural districts, who have so often expressed their sympathy for the taxpayers in the city of New York, can demonstrate it by advocating and securing the passage of this act. We commend to the attention of the Legislature and the people of this State the annexed exhibit, taken from the report of the Board of Education for the year 1868. It will show what the county of New York has done for the education of children in other parts of the State:—Amount of State school tax paid by the county of New York since the year 1854 was $5,168,159 44; the amount apportioned by the State to the county for the same period was $2,236,631 60; amount retained by the State to be distributed among other counties was $2,931,477 88; add to this the amount retained by the State and distributed among other counties in 1869 and it will show that over $3,250,000, or about one-half of the whole State school tax levied in this city since 1854 has been devoted to the education of the children of the rural districts.

OPPOSITION TO WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

Meeting of Property Owners in the Seventeenth Ward Last Night.

Quite a large meeting of property holders on Fifth and East Fourth streets, east of the Bowery, was held last evening at No. 414 Fifth street. Mr. J. A. Becker presided, and John Shaefer acted as secretary. The chairman reported that he had had an interview with a prominent law firm of the city, who, after investigating the matter, advised that there was hardly any doubt of success in the courts by injunction preventing the laying the "Robbins preserved wood pavement" in the streets named. It appears that the company which owns this patent was chiefly under the control of Mr. William A. Darling, the great gun of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Money to defray the expenses of the "pavement war" came in liberally, the Germans surprising themselves by their unusual generosity. Mr. Ferdinand Traut reported that on behalf of this organization he had had interviews with several other similar organizations in the city, who were all willing to join hands to oppose the wooden pavements, those of Fifth avenue especially, who propose to take advantage of the present situation of parties in the Legislature, and hoped to succeed in adding an amendment to the pending charter, providing that a majority of owners of real estate on any street must consent before any new pavement can be laid. Mr. Traut also reported that assurances were given by members of the Croton Department that the Board would not be in any hurry to conclude contracts for these pavements, to give the citizens time for their opposition, and also that the proposed contracts were so made as to give the whole power to the contractor to do exactly as he pleased, and further, that lawyers which were consulted by these other organizations said that there was an equal chance for and against success. Hard words were used against the Common Council, of which "swindlers" and "scoundrels" were among the more polite, and it was agreed to resist their re-election at all hazards, since, if the present plans of these men were to succeed real estate owners might just as well sell out and remove from the city. A committee of five was appointed to meet with property holders on First avenue and to call a mass meeting of the owners on Fourth and Fifth streets. An executive committee of nine was given power to engage counsel and obtain an injunction as soon as a move is made to begin to lay the pavement. After some further conversation the meeting adjourned.

RURAL BALLOT BOX STUFFERS.

A Great Fraud Unearthed—The Repeating and Counting Out Process—Who Did It?

On Saturday night last the democracy of Jamaica, Long Island, held a very large meeting for the purpose of nominating town officers. It was a battle of the citizens against the roughs, as was asserted by several prominent citizens. When the meeting was called to order an endeavor was made to elect John O'Donnell as chairman; but the rowdy element prevailed, and Michael Sagimon was chosen. When some preliminary business had been transacted a man named James McLaughlin inaugurated a fight by striking a young man named Warner. This caused much indignation, and the citizens resolved to defend their rights. The fight was continued for some time, and broke out alternately with much fierceness. When the ballots for Collector and Justice of the Peace had been cast they were taken from the room and counted, and the result announced was that Scott R. Sherwood had been chosen for Justice and Silas Carman for Collector. It was generally believed that fraud had been perpetrated. When the ballots had been counted they were placed in one corner of the room and afterwards secured by some of the citizens. They were again counted, and, for Justice, William Magee was found to have 102, Scott R. Sherwood 85, and Seaman Fosdick 67. The result as returned by the canvassers gave Sherwood 131. In the case of collector the canvassers gave Remsen 141 and Carman 146, while the second count gave Remsen 139 and Carman 101. Remsen and Magee are stump candidates. It is believed that there is fraud somewhere, and an investigation is to be had.

POLITICAL NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Ohio Republican State Convention will be held in Columbus, August 10.

The republicans of the Tenth (Ohio) district have nominated E. M. Peck, of Toledo, for Congress vice Hoag, deceased. The democratic candidate is W. D. Hill, of Defiance. Hill is said to be a defiant repudiator.

The Citizens' Association in Jacksonville, Fla., has been dissolved. Cause—want of the collective power of public plunder.

Kemp P. Battle, of Raleigh, is proposed as a candidate for Attorney General of North Carolina.

One of the representatives elect, of Keene, in the New Hampshire Legislature, is "Long Jim Wilson," who, forty-five years ago, was elected to the same office by the voters of Keene. He was also distinguished as a member of Congress during General Taylor's administration.

Oregon election in June. The democrats favor repudiation.

Hon. J. B. Beck, of Kentucky, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for re-election to Congress. He was formerly, we believe, law partner with General J. C. Breckinridge.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* heads a political leader, "Governor Holden and Tom Cats Broke from Sucking Eggs." What all this has to do with politics in the "Old Tar State" it is difficult to imagine. There has, however, been a great deal of political caterwauling there for some time, and it is hard to tell who has done the most scratching and backbiting; but as the old negress said, when speaking of the radical carpet-baggers, "They're all alike, all alike. Every one on 'em will suck nigs."

C. C. Washburn announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Sixth Wisconsin district. Will he be a candidate from another district, or is it possible that he, a Washburn, is "going back" on politics?

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870.

Captains C. O. Hartwell and H. L. Beck, United States Army, have been assigned to duty as Indian Agents in Colorado. Captain Beck relieves Captain W. H. Merrill.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870.

Ensign Thomas A. Deblois has been detached from the Frolic and ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.; Ensign John B. Robinson, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to the Colorado; Ensign Richard Wainright, from the Hydrographic Office, to the Colorado; Surgeon W. R. Van Ryker, from the Naval Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass., granted sick leave; Assistant Paymaster John C. Burnet, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, to duty on board the receiving ship Vandalia.

BROOKLYN CITY.

An unknown man committed suicide on Sunday afternoon by drowning himself in Floss' pond, near New Utrecht.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon and resolved to fence in the new extension of the Lunatic Asylum.

Patrick Farrell and James Loyd were arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing twenty-five dollars' worth of harness from Luke Merritt, of Park avenue. They were locked up.

Frederick Paul, who was arrested on the 29th of March on a charge of stealing a watch and chain from Joseph Delahanty, of the bark Ibra, was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A boy named William O. Smith missed his footing yesterday afternoon and fell through the hatchway at Stewart's carpet store, No. 163 Fulton street. He struck upon his head on the stone floor, and was instantly killed. His body was taken to his late residence. No. 47 Henry street, where Coroner Jones held an inquest. A verdict of death from accidental injuries was rendered.

Dr. A. W. Shepard made a post-mortem examination yesterday on the body of the child alleged to have been murdered by its father, James Eagan, at his shanty in "Darbey's Patch," South Brooklyn. The autopsy revealed the fact that the child had come to its death from suffocation, but whether at the hands of its father or mother is not known. James Eagan is still in custody.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Mayor Kalbfleisch sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, saying that he regretted exceedingly that no attention had been paid to the subject of issuing city bonds for the payment of local improvements, to which he had called their attention in his annual message. He was convinced that the interests of the city would be best subserved by a very radical change in the law under which proceedings for local improvements are had. The issue of these bonds should be limited. In 1861 bonds amounting to $62,000, to pay for the grading and paving of Fifteenth street, from Hamilton avenue to the city line, were issued. Nearly thirty thousand dollars of the assessment laid to reimburse the city remain uncollected. The Mayor also referred to several other cases of the same kind. The present mode of providing the means of paying expenses incurred by the city for local improvements was also objectionable. He hoped the matter would be referred to a committee without delay, so that if it should be deemed advisable they might at once apply to the Legislature for a repeal of the law directing the issue of assessment bonds for local improvements or to so amend the law as to prevent the ultimate loss by the city at large of the expenses incurred for the improvements. The matter was referred to the Committee on the Mayor's Message, as that committee had not as yet reported upon the document.

The Common Council committee submitted their report yesterday relative to their investigation of the charges made against the Street Commissioner of paying more for gas lanterns for the city than they could be purchased for by contract. They reported that witnesses had been summoned before them, but no evidence was adduced to show that the Street Commissioner had paid in excess of the work. A resolution was attached to the report fully exonerating the Street Commissioner, and also to the effect that he was in nowise deserving of censure.

Aldermen WHITING moved that the matter be laid over for one week, from the fact, as he claimed, that a fair investigation of the case had not been made. It had been asserted by the chairman of the committee that his appointment on the committee was for the purpose of taking care of a good democrat. He contended that they had failed to investigate the case as fully as they ought to have done, and the report of the committee was merely a piece of whitewash.

After a lengthy discussion the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 18 to 1.

The contract for printing the minutes of the Common Council was awarded to L. Darbee at eighty-five cents per page.

ORDINATION IN BROOKLYN.

Thomas M. Westrup, of Monterey, Mexico, was ordained a minister of the Gospel last evening at the Strong place Baptist church, Brooklyn. Mr. Westrup has resided for the past eighteen years at Monterey, and for the past three years has been laboring as a missionary of the Baptist Church in that country, the result of his labors being the establishment of seven churches there. He will shortly return to Mexico and resume his good work under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

Pardon and Discharge of Twelve Prisoners—Their Crimes and the Terms of their Sentences.

The following persons, lately incarcerated at the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, were yesterday discharged, having been pardoned on Saturday by the Court of Errors:—

Julia Bell, Hudson county, committed for one year, October 27, 1869. Crime, grand larceny.

John R. Caldwell, committed for assault and battery for a term of three years, 16th September, 1867.

Edward A. Cressman, Essex county, committed for six months, 2d November, 1869. Crime, forgery.

James Bell, Hudson county, committed for six months, February 11, 1870. Crime, receiving stolen goods.

Charles Foley, Hudson county, committed for five years October 30, 1866. Crime, robbery.

George D. Morton, Hudson county, committed for two years, September 13, 1869. Crime, obtaining money under false pretences.

Archibald Todd, Essex county, committed for one year, November 8, 1869. Crime, grand larceny.

Eugene Buckley, Morris county, committed for two years and seven months, February 19, 1869. Crime, breaking and entering.

James V. Heater, Sussex county, committed for three years, September 11, 1868. Crime, misdemeanor.

Andrew Melburn, Essex county, committed for two years, September 14, 1868. Crime, assault and battery.

William C. Pettit, Essex county, committed for grand larceny, June 9, 1866. Term, five years.

Thomas E. Lor[illegible], Hudson county, committed for one year, November 5, 1869. Crime, grand larceny.

The released culprits were each provided with a new outfit, together with some money to defray their expenses homeward, and all went their way rejoicing, and probably determined to keep beyond the range of Jersey justice for the time to come. It is but fair to state, however, that all—without a solitary exception—seemed to have been satisfied with their general treatment during the period of their incarceration. Of Mr. Hennion, the keeper, and of other prison officials, they speak very favorably, having received from these gentlemen all the kindness and attention that good order and strict discipline would permit.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

There is nothing new in the local market to notice. No sales were made yesterday at the Exchange, the room being occupied by a public meeting called to give expression to the feeling of opposition on the part of the real estate men of this city to the proposed changes in the Park management incorporated in the new Charter. A report of this meeting will be found elsewhere.

Arthur Bellamy reported the sale last week of the four story brown stone store No. 294 Broadway for $150,000; also two brown stone houses, 111 and 121 Forty-ninth street, each $31,000.

The sales of real estate have been very small on Long Island during the past week. The agents complain of the very high prices which holders of real estate place upon their property, and say that they continue to add such a percentage to its real value that visitors to the towns on speculation refuse to examine either lots or buildings. The following late sales are reported:—

Newtown—John Meeks to Robert Meeks, two acres for $10,000.

Hempstead—John Mollineaux to Mott Wood, seventy acres for $3,500.

Jamaica—Patrick McMenony to William F. Ashman, twenty acres for $9,500. Sarah Jane Howell to Frederick Mayer, four lots for $320.

North Hempstead—Stephen B. Corse to George B. Kramer, ten acres for $1,000.

Long Island City—John Harris to James Harris, two lots for $2,000.

Hunter's Point—Charles Stephens to Mr. Strong, two lots, with buildings, $10,650.

Mattituck—Barnabas Corwin to Samuel Brown, forty acres for $2,500.

Greenport—David Wiggins to William H. Conklin, one lot, with buildings, for $8,000.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

For a few days past James O'Neill, a man thirty-five years of age, has been sick at his residence in 161st street, near Tenth avenue. He was attended by Dr. Bronson, who, it is alleged, prescribed a dose of morphine for his patient, and as O'Neill died on Sunday evening it was surmised the poisonous dose might have hastened death. Dr. Frothingham it is alleged, questioned DeBronson in regard to the matter, but receiving no satisfactory explanation had his suspicions aroused, and he communicated them to others. Coroner Rollins was accordingly notified to make an investigation, and Dr. John Beach will hold a post-mortem examination on the body. Deceased was a native of Ireland.

WILD PIGEONS.—The Charleston (West Va.) *Journal* thus describes a pleasant pastime enjoyed on the Kanawha:—"For the last two or three weeks wild pigeons by the thousand have been flying over our town in a northwesterly direction. Sportsmen amuse themselves by standing on the high hills and shooting into the flock while passing, and thus succeed in killing large numbers, which, by the way, are a very pleasant fruit."

THE HUDSON COUNTY BOULEVARDS.

The Question to be Submitted to the People Next Tuesday—A Little Trick Which the Voters Should Look to—Timely Warning to the Taxpayers.

The grand boulevards or avenues in Hudson county, N. J., for the construction of which a commission was appointed, having aroused the attention of the taxpayers, who would have to bear the burden of $8,000,000 or thereabouts, the operations of the commission were suspended by an act of the Legislature. The outcry raised from one end of the county to the other was sufficient to secure a repeal of the measure, but the "ring" in whose interest the commission was created made such a fight against repeal that a compromise was at length effected in the passage of an act referring the question to the people at the charter elections, which will come off next Tuesday in every city and township in the county. That the "ring" struck a hard bargain is evident from the provisions of this bill, which few people have seen, but which claim the earnest attention of every taxpayer concerned. A cursory glance at the bill would leave an impression that it is a very just and fair measure, drawn up for the especial benefit of the people, who are so interested in the matter.

The first section provides that the question shall be submitted to the people, who may express their assent to or dissent from the act creating the boulevard commission, and those in favor of such commission shall deposit a ballot containing the words "For Avenues," and those opposed shall deposit a ballot with the words, "No Avenues." But it is in the words that follow the whole mischief lies, namely:—"And said words shall in either case be upon the general city, town or township ticket voted for at said elections." Now anybody who has had any experience at the polls knows what a task it will be to have tickets drawn up for parties who desire to vote for certain men and to reject others, and at the same time to have these words in relation to the boulevards affixed to each ticket as the voter may desire. To an educated man there is little trouble, but with others it is easy enough to scratch off the words, but not to substitute the other words. In fact, the non-educated voters will be at the mercy of the "ring," whose agents will no doubt be busy at the polls, and the poorer class may vote for the imposition of an oppressive taxation without knowing it. If there were any fairness in the bill it should be provided that this question would be settled by separate ballots, as was the question of consolidating the cities.

If a majority shall pronounce against the avenues then the boulevard scheme will be numbered with the past, and the improvements will be entrusted to the Board of Freeholders hereafter, as all such improvements have been heretofore. The Nicolson pavement "ring," who hoped to reap a rich harvest from the boulevards, will fight hard against such a consummation. The real estate jobbers in Hudson and Bergen who took the initiative in this business will also labor to save the commission. The stake is a heavy one, and where there is such a rich prize within the grasp of the "rings" in the shape of abundant pickings and stealings the people must look to it that they are not sold out on election day as the Hudson candidates were at the Democratic Convention last Saturday. A large sum of money was spent in the Legislature to prevent the repeal of the measure, as the people demanded, and the money-changers partially succeeded.

THE FRUIT PROSPECT.—Colonel D. C. Richmond, of Sandusky, was in the city yesterday. He reports that the prospect for an abundant fruit crop in Northern Ohio at this time is very good. Peaches are not injured, and other fruits are in the same category. Grapes start out in very good shape.—*Ohio State Journal.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 5 37 | Moon sets......eve 10 53
Sun sets....... 6 29 | High water....eve 11 24

Weather Along the Coast.

APRIL 4—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hastings	E	Raining	44 above
Halifax	SE	Cloudy	42 above
Portland	NNE	Snowing	39 above
Boston	NE	Cloudy	44 above
New York	NW	Cloudy	37 above
Philadelphia	N	Cloudy	39 above
Wilmington, Del.	N	Cloudy	42 above
Washington	NE	Raining	38 above
Richmond	N	Cloudy	38 above
Charleston	N	Clear	47 above
Savannah	N	Clear	51 above
Mobile	SW	Clear	56 above
New Orleans	NE	Clear	54 above
Key West	N	Clear	66 above
Havana	W	Clear	74 above

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Minnesota	April 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Hansa	April 7	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Columbia	April 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	April 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	April 9	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Idaho	April 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Atalanta	April 16	London	55 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	April 16	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	April 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	April 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Main	April 16	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Baltimore	April 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	April 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New York	April 21	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Celia	April 23	London	55 Broadway.
India	April 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'ton	April 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Cork (Br), Allen, Liverpool via Halifax—John G Dale.
Steamship Hammonia (NG), Meier, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Louisburg, Dale, Mobile via Fortress Monroe and Ship Island—Florida Railroad Co.
Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Bark Mary Lee (Br), Robinson, Gloucester—Arkell & Tufts.
Brig Sheperdess (Br), Penwill, Gibraltar for orders—G F Bulley.
Brig T W Cheeley (Br), Phinney, St Thomas—Henry & Parker.
Brig Myronus, Higgins, Cardenas—J Henry & Co.
Brig Mic Mac (Br), Strum, Lunenburg—Hatton, Watson & Co.
Brig Abby Ellen, Orcutt, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr Eveline, Pierce, Barbados—D Trowbridge & Co.
Schr B N Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.
Schr J M Richards, Irving, Wilmington—E D Hurlbut & Co.
Schr A A Holton, Gordon, Newbern—J L Davis.
Schr G H Squires, Timmins, Richmond—N L McCready & Co.
Schr S T Wines, Hulse, Baltimore—Baker & Dayton.
Scur Rattler, Bearse, Salem—J A Stetson & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumly, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Antwerp (Br), Leitch, Liverpool March 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and 906 passengers, to J G Dale. Had variable and easterly weather throughout the passage.
Steamship Ville de Paris (Fr), Surmont, Havre March 25, via Brest 26th, with mdse and 170 passengers, to G Mackenzie. Had fine weather, with the exception of two days of heavy fog; 600 miles from New York, spoke steamship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool.
Steamship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston April 3, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Had a strong NNE wind from the Capes of Virginia.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co. Experienced a heavy gale from NE off Barnegat.
Bark Tarquin, Macdiarmid, Newcastle 53 days, via the Downs 31 days, with coal to H H Benedict & Co, of New Haven—vessel to George Howes & Co. Had heavy E and ESE gales in the North Sea; took the northern passage and had heavy westerly winds from lon 20 to 50, thence easterly winds; has been 8 days to the westward of the Banks.
Schr Emma Green (of Bangor), Collins, Matanzas, 10 days, with molasses to W H Kinsman & Co, of Boston—vessel to S C Loud & Co. Experienced heavy E and NE gales the entire passage; has been 6 days north of Hatteras; 2d inst, off the Capes of Delaware, was in company with brig Sparkling Water, for New York.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Helen Barnes, Bayles, Wareham for New York, with nails, to Parker Mills.
Schr Henry May, Stocking, Somerset for New York.
Schr Hyena, ——, Providence for New York.
Schr J D Ingraham, Dickinson, Hartford for Philadelphia.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Edwin, Allen, Hoboken for Boston.
Brig Gi[illegible], Robinson, New York for St John, NB.
Schr L S Cook, Cook, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Messenger, Dean, Port Johnson for Taunton.
Schr J H Young, Barrett, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Wm King, ——, Elizabethport for New London.
Schr Wm Arthur, Andrews, Hoboken for Portland.
Schr H Fuller, Willard, Hoboken for Portland.
Schr M H Read, Cobb, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr A Hammond, Paine, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr M Vassar, ——, Hoboken for New Bedford.
Schr J B Bleecker, York, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr C W Bentley, Baker, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr W H Miller, Murch, Newburg for Boston.
Schr Z A Paine, Jones, Newburg for Chelsea.
Schr Revenue, Nickerson, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Robert Noble, ——, New York for Halifax.
Schr Oregon, Candle, New York for Boston.
Schr John Lozier, Tretethen, New York for Taunton.
Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, New York for Stamford.
At anchor in Astoria Cove, bound East:—
Schr A P Stimpson, Stimpson, Hoboken for Salem.
Schr Mail, Holmes, New York for Greenwich.

Shipping Notes.

Notwithstanding the exceeding inclemency of the weather yesterday business along the East river assumed a lively aspect, gratifying to shippers generally. The fruit trade was particularly brisk, and long lines of wagons, their owners anxious for chances to deal with the wholesale merchants, could be seen near the Fulton ferry from early in the morning until late in the afternoon. The rush and jabbering of the licensed dealers at such times is instructive, if not entertaining.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, which arrived at this port yesterday, can be chronicled with another quick passage. Her run was but a few hours less than nine days.

Owing to the continued easterly storm several steamships which left their piers on Saturday last remain at anchor in the lower bay awaiting a favorable opportunity to proceed to sea. Steamships arriving from both southward and eastward report very high seas running.

Navigation on the Hudson can now be considered as resumed for the season almost beyond peradventure. The first tow from Albany arrived here yesterday, making the trip in excellent time. The steamboat Niagara, Captain William H Matson, had in charge the barges J W Fuller, Wm Lewis, Icelander, Indiana, Iowa, Theo Wilson, and Kate Evertson, from New Baltimore, and barges Globe, R Hubbard, Oregon, Puritan, and E Learned, from Athens, with the canal boats New Hampshire, Mark Hawkins, and John L Wooden, also from the latter place. All were laden with lumber.

Messrs C H Mallory & Co have in process of construction at Mystic Bridge, Ct, another steamer for their line hence to Galveston. She will be 235 feet in length on deck, 31 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and about 1300 tons burthen, new measurement. C H Delamater will build the machinery.

The steamship Huntsville, of Lowden's line hence to Savannah, left that port on Saturday morning last, and intended to stop in Charleston harbor on Sunday morning to take in tow for New York the steamship Montgomery, of the same line, which put in there a few days since with her propeller loose.

The arrivals yesterday via Sandy Hook were very few.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP TAMATAVE (of Nantes), fallen in with in lat 32 49, on the edge of the Gulf Stream, abandoned, cleared at Havana March 15 (Warneck, master) with 2920 boxes of sugar for Belle Isle.

BARK CRICKET, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, ashore near Cape Charles, remained in the condition as before reported 2d inst. (A despatch, dated Fortress Monroe, April 4, says a report from bark Cricket states that she is all right, and that the cargo has been landed safely.)

BRIG FRED BLISS (438 tons, of Camden, Me), from Cadiz for Boston, is ashore at Swampscott, Mass, high up on the beach. Crew saved. The vessel and cargo, excepting about 60 casks of wine, will be a total loss. Vessel and cargo are insured in Europe.

BRIG CONQUERALL (Br), from Dominica for Philadelphia, broke from her moorings on the 27th ult, struck Joe Flogger Shoal, Delaware Bay, and sunk soon after. The captain and a man got into a boat, which upset, and they were drowned. The mate and three seamen remained in the rigging until the 30th, when they were taken off by schr Union and landed at Frederica, Del.

BRIG GLANCE (Br), Conyers, from Bermuda for New York, before reported put back dismasted, sailed Feb 23, and returned March 23 with loss of foremast, bowsprit, &c, having been thrown on her beam ends two days after leaving port.

SCHR JOHN FARNUM, Kelly, at Savannah from Baltimore, on the 12th ult, off Cape Lookout, took a heavy NE gale, hauling to NW, blowing heavily, and was compelled to lay to for 6 days; was driven clear across the Gulf Stream, 60 miles S; had jib split, parted jibstay, started other sails, and had subsequently bad weather to Tybee; 27th, 30 miles from Tybee, saw a schr with a two reef mainsail and a piece of jib set, other sails blown away, trying to get into Charleston; could not make out her name.

SCHR JOHN C BAXTER—The abandoned schr passed by ship Martha Cobb, at Havre from New Orleans, and reported as the "John C Baker," was undoubtedly the John C Baxter, from New York for Corpus Christi.

SCHR BLACKBIRD (of Cutchogue, LI), Gould, went ashore at Mattituck, LI, in the gale of the 27th ult.

SLOOP LEXINGTON (of Greenport, LI) went ashore some two weeks ago on the east side of Shelter Island and is full of water; will be filled with casks and floated off.

SLOOP FLORA TEMPLE, Lockwood, from New York for Greenwich, while passing through Hell Gate on Sunday, was struck by a squall and capsized. She was picked up by the schr Mail. The three men on board (Capt Lockwood, Albert Lockwood and Clinton Hopkins) were rescued by W E Brown.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—The C C Horton, from London for Boston, was abandoned in a sinking state 12th inst (before reported), in lat 42, lon 38; crew landed here by the China, from New Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to purser C E Denslow, of the steamship South Carolina, from Charleston, for attentions.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF DUBLIN, from Mobile (15 days out) for Liverpool, put into Halifax 2d inst, coaled and proceeded PM of the same day.

Whalemen.

Brig Pocahontas, Fisher, of Marion, was at Cape Town Feb 4 with 170 bbls sp oil on board. All well.

Spoken.

Ship Crescent City, Delano, from Callao via Valparaiso for Antwerp, Dec 4, lat 37 50 S, lon 84 48.
Ship Bristolian, from Bristol for San Francisco, Feb 14, lat 4 N, lon 36.
Ship Princeton, Chase, from Shields for New York, March 11, lat 44, lon 45.
Ship Derby, Goff, from New York for San Francisco, Feb 6, lat 11 50 S, lon 34 38.
Ship S Curling, Morse, from New York for Callao, Feb 17, lat 20 N, lon 35.
Ship Fearless, Rich, from Boston for Batavia, Feb 22, lat 17 40 N, lon 34 W.
Bark Advancement, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Feb 27, lat 22 38 N, lon 39 15.
Bark Shawmut, Small, from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp, March 15, lat 50 N, lon 11.
Bark Isabella, Mauer, from Bremerhaven for Baltimore, March 19, lat 38 45, lon 4 40 E.
The Setto (?), from New York, March 16, lat 47 N, lon 32 W.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, March 22—Arrived, A M Young, Hilton, Boston; Betty, Nutzhorn, Philadelphia.
ADELAIDE, Jan 6—Arrived, B Aymar, Sawyer, Port Townsend.
BRISTOL, March 23—In Kingroad, Seringapatam, Richards, from Pensacola for Gloucester.
BELFAST, March 22—Arrived, Humber, Bell, Pensacola.
BORDEAUX, March 22—Sailed, Rance, Rouillier, San Francisco.
Sailed from Pauillac 21st, Giorgia, Medamich, NYork.
BANGKOK, Jan 17—Sailed, Young Greek, Eclaroth, Hong Kong.
BOMBAY, Feb 26—In port ships J P Wheeler, Harris, for NYork ldg; Timour, Spooner, for Boston, do (on owner's account); Westminster (Br), Berryman, for Liverpool, do; Juventa (Br), Holm, for rice ports; Wolfville (Br), Coulter unc.
CAERNARVON, March 22—In port Walton, Roberts, for Boston ldg.
CADIZ, March 19—Arrived, Flora N Hurlbut, Curtis, Havre. In port 19th, ship H B Wright, Treat, unc; barks Templar, Bartlett, and Ceplias Starrett, Babbidge, for ——; Edward Hill (Br), Haddock, for NYork; Princeton (Br), Ackerly, for sale; brig J L Bowen, Amsbury, from Havre, arrived 14th.
CALCUTTA—Sailed from Saugor Feb 15, Buckinghamshire, Paine, NYork; 19th, Geo H Warren, Burwell, Boston.
DEAL, March 22—Arrived, Mystic, Hoepman, London for Aspinwall (and proceeded); 23d, W J Hatfield, Robbins, do for Boston (and proceeded); Freedom, Bradley, NYork for London (and proceeded); 24th, Accra, Lefevre, Boston for do (and proceeded).
Passed 22d, Nonantum, Lord, from Hamburg for Cardiff; Weser, Rodenberg, from Galveston for Amsterdam.
FALMOUTH, March 23—Arrived, Geo H Jenkins, Corning, London for Philadelphia; 24th, Kate Upham, Alexander, Cardenas via St Thomas.
Sailed 23d, Chateaubriand, Rollier (from San Francisco), Dublin; Amphion, Rees, Philadelphia.
GLASGOW, March 24—Arrived, Cardenas, Cowan, Cardenas.
Sailed 21st, Norwegian, Murray, Montevideo; 22d, Britannia (s), Halifax.
GIBRALTAR, March 14—Arrived, Statira (s), Way, Palermo (and cleared for NYork); 16th, L C Madeira, Moslander, Philadelphia.
Towed through the Straits March —, Susan Bergen, Davies, from Messina for NYork.
HAMBURG, March 20—Sailed, Prinz Albert, Meyer, NYork.
HAVRE, March 22—Arrived, Atalanta (s), Pinkham, London (and cleared for NYork); C V Minot, Healy, Mobile.
Cleared 21st, Village Queen, McGrav, Cardiff and United States; 22d, Ocean Queen (s), Jones, Bremen, Copenhagen and Stettin.
HONG KONG, Feb 8—In port ships Chas Auguste (Fr), Congrel, for New Orleans; Golden State, Delano; Panther, Kilton; Volunteer, Hutchinson, and Windward, Barrett, unc; barks Hattie G Besse, Besse, for Portland, O; Parsee, Soule, and Pacific, Hammersone, unc; and others.
HALIFAX, April 2—Arrived, steamship City of Dublin (Br), Eynon, Mobile for Liverpool (coaled and proceeded at 8 PM).
Sailed 2d, schr Aggie Davidson, NYork.
ISLE OF WIGHT, March 21—Off, Abby Ryerson, Dennis, from London for NYork; 23d, Philadelphia, Brodie, from Shields for Alexandria.
LIVERPOOL, March 22—Arrived, Ravenscraig, Dunlop, San Francisco; Coldstream, Greenough, Galveston; Montgomery Castle, Hughes, and Bombay, Rickaby, San Francisco; Seaman, Lander, New Orleans; Geo Durkee, Leslie, Savannah; 23d, Henny, Braine, New Orleans; Marathon (s), LeMessurier, and City of London (s), Tibbits, NYork; China, Weeks, New Orleans.
Sailed 22d, M A Forbes, McCartney, Baltimore; 23d, Kalos, Manson, Cardiff and Belfast, Me; J B Duffus, Blauvelt, Philadelphia; E C Litchfield, Crockett, Cardenas.
Cleared 22d, Gardner Colby, Dunbar, New Orleans; 23d, Cremona, Burrows, Cardiff and Galveston; Burmah, Churchill, NYork; Aculeo, McKay, San Francisco.
Ent out 22d, Michael Hutchinson, Ditchburn, San Francisco; North American (s), Trocks, Portland; Pomona, Brown, Mantazas; Ravenscraig, Dunlop, Melbourne; 23d, Marathon (s), Sowerby, Boston and NYork; Edward, Halberstadt, Baltimore; H J Burton, Bossance, Cardiff and Buenos Ayres (changed from Maitland).
Put into Holyhead 23d, Hercules, Voight, from Savannah for Liverpool.
LONDON, March 23—Arrived, Orion, Heape, New Orleans; Silver Star, Huson, Boston.
Cleared 22d, Squande, Driver, Bombay; 23d, Infatigable, Falck, Philadelphia.
MARSEILLES, March 19—Arrived, Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, Port Spain (not Port au Prince).
MESSINA, March 12—Arrived, Carolina, Davies, Genoa; Kate Wentworth, Adams, Marseilles; 13th, Ossipee, Sprague, Licata; Neponset, Tracy, Genoa.
Sailed 13th, Veteran, Snow, and Zulma, Peterson, NYork; Gazelle, Cole, do; 14th, Prowess, Hibbert, Licata and do.
MALAGA, March 18—Cleared, bark Thomas (Br), Ross, NYork.
MANZANILLO, about March 12—Sailed, brig A J Ross, Wyman, Boston.
NEWCASTLE, March 21—Arrived, Proidence, Coalfleet, Hamburg (and ent out for Philadelphia).
Ent out 21st, Westmoreland, Letournau, and Tyro, Baker, Philadelphia.
NAPLES, March 18—Arrived, Regina del Fiori, Paolillo, NYork via Leghorn.
NAPIER, NZ—Towed out of the inner harbor Jan 9, Jennie Ellingwood, Marshall, for London (and remained in the roadstead Jan 14).
OTAGO, NZ, Jan 6—Sailed, Julie, Jordan, Newcastle, NSW.
PLYMOUTH, March 22—Off, Henry Wessels, from NYork for Hamburg.
PORTLAND, March 22—Off, Ellen Goodspeed, Preble, from Hamburg for Baker's Island.
PALERMO, March 12—Arrived, Caledonia (s), Ovenstone, Messina (and left for NYork, and passed Gibraltar March —).
QUEENSTOWN, March 22—Arrived, ships Colonist (Br), Benson, Savannah (and sailed 25th for Liverpool); Thomas Lord, Day, Callao; Ladoga, Willey, Philadelphia; barks Evangeline, Bell, San Francisco; Catharine Jurgensen (NG), Petersen, Wilmington, NC; Eugenia (Br), Dexter, St Thomas (with part cargo ship Lottie Maria); Lalla (Br), Bent, do do; 24th, steamship The Queen, Thomson, Liverpool for NYork (and proceeded); bark Emblyn (Br), Cottingham, NYork.
Sailed 19th, ship Monsoon, Swensen (from Pensacola), Hull; bark Lady Lovell (Br), Gladstone (from San Francisco), Sligo; 21st, ship Bombay (Br), Rickaby (from do), Liverpool; bark Seringapatam (Br), Richards (from Pensacola), Sharpness Point; brig Stadt Basel (NG), Wallrave (from New York), Liverpool; 23d, bark Marsala (Ital), Cichero (from New Orleans), Havre; 24th, ship Carolina (NG), Malgrafe (from San Francisco), Dublin; bark Nehemiah Gibson, Smalley (from do), do.
Off do 21st, Whampoa, Carter, from Callao for London (and proceeded).
ST VINCENT, CDV, Feb 15—Sailed, Nile, Worden, Savannah; 21st, Maria, Lindahl, do; Margaret Ann, Dixon, Pensacola.
ST THOMAS, March 16—Arrived, bark S E Woodworth (Br), McNelly, Montevideo (and sailed 18th for Cuba); brigs Charlotte (Br), Potter, Barbados; 16th, Samuel Muir, Hicks, Liverpool, NS (and sailed same day for Porto Rico); 18th, Willey (Br), McDonald, NYork.
Passed 18th, schr Allston, Sawyer, from —— for Cuba.
Sailed 16th, schr Alpine (Br), Crowell, leeward, seeking; 17th, brigs Lady Monck (Br), Gordon, Porto Rico to load for Portland; Susie J Strout, Hammond, Cuba; Messina (Br), Leary, Arroyo, PR, to load for a northern port at $3 50 gold; Ornen (Br), Wright, Cuba; schrs Leonesa, Meyer, and Day Break, Blake, Cuba; 18th, bark Lady Milne (Br), Bougard, do; brigs Acadia (Br), Campbell, do; Cora (Br), Henderson, Porto Rico; Willey, McDonald, Havana; schr Athlete, Lent, St Domingo to load for NYork at $6 50 gold.
In port 19th, ship Abbotsford, Cooper, disg for repairs; barks Linda Abbott, Seabey, for Porto Rico, to sail 20th; Maryetta, and Tenaty, unc; Eliora (Br), Laidlaw, from Barbados, arrived 18th, do; Helena (Br), Collin, from Demerara, arrived 19th, do; J M Morales (Br), McPhail, from Montevideo, arrived 16th, do; Medway (Br), from Guadaloupe, arrived 18th, do; brigs Marion Miller, from Boston, arrived 15th, for Porto Rico; Lulan (Br), Stuber; Clara Agnes (Br), Carlon; Humming Bird (Br), Stevens; John Richards (Br), Roach, and Argo (Br), Wombach, unc; Eolus (Br), Seabrook, from Martinique, arrived 16th; John Jeffrey (Br), Nickerson; Matilda (Br), and Blanche (Br), Hinds, unc; Thos Campbell (Br), Lewis, from Trinidad, arrived 17th; Minnie K (Br), unc; Sharon (Br), Small, disg; Sea Bird (Br), Tooker, from Maracaibo, for NYork soon; schrs W L Burroughs, Lowden, from Cardiff for New Orleans, disg for repairs; J P Allen, Allen, disg; Adah (Br), unc.
WATERFORD, March 23—Arrived, County of Pictou, Erskine, Savannah.

American Ports.

BOSTON, April 2, PM—Cleared, brigs Thames (Br), Drinkwater, Surinam; Annie Griere, Desmond, Cape Haytien; schr W S Doughten, Tatem, NYork.
3d—Arrived, steamer Leyden, Randall, NYork; ship Gen Chamberlain, Alexander, Liverpool; schrs Mary Steele, Higgins, Nansemond; R R Higgins, Paine, Tangier; Ruth N Atwood, Kemp, Craney Island; Rowena Arabella, Hiland, Alexandria.
Sailed—Saturday, steamships Blackstone, and Roman; ships Star of Hope, and J W Lorensen (two latter anchored in the roads, where they remained Sunday at sunset, with other vessels before reported outward bound). Nothing sailed Sunday.
BALTIMORE, April 2—Cleared, bark Aquidneck, Chesebrough, Rio Janeiro and a market; schrs Billow (Br), Fonguier, St Johns, NF; Sophia, Williams, San Andreas; Sea Nymph, Conley, Providence; W S Baker, Philips, Boston.
Sailed—Bark Aquidneck; brig Frank E Allen; schrs Jane Louisa, Peerless.
BELFAST, March 25—Sailed, schr Mary Gilchrist, Savannah; 29th, brig Benj Carver, Pendleton, Bucksville; schr Lillian M Warren, Warren, Baltimore.
CHARLESTON, March 31—Cleared, schrs D Talbot, Amesbury, Matanzas via Fernandina; Mediator, Gage, New London via Beaufort, SC.
April 1—Arrived, schr Wm G Dearborn, Scull, NYork.
Sailed—Schr Minnehaha, Saunders, NYork.
FERNANDINA, March 30—Sailed, steamship Flag, Limeburner, NYork.
FALL RIVER, April 2—Arrived, schr Ida Hudson, Greeley, NYork.
GALVESTON, March 29—Cleared, bark Herbert, Smith, Liverpool.
GEORGETOWN, SC, March 25—Arrived, schrs Ridgewood, Derickson, NYork; 27th, M N Lindsay, Speight, Baltimore; E A Hooper, Champion, Charleston; 29th, Sarah Fish, Thompson, Savannah; 30th, Marian Gage, Shephard, Charleston.
Cleared 28th, schrs Mary Farrow, Conder, Martinique; J B Marshall, Seavey, Boston; Emiline, Gilmore, Belfast, Me; Myrover, Brown, NYork; 30th, Sabao, Lamson, Barbados.
HOLMES' HOLE, April 1, AM—Arrived, barks Nellie Fenwick (Br), Hallett, Sierra Leone, WCA, for Boston; Cynthia Palmer (Br), Milner, NYork for St John, NB; brig Surprise (Br), May, Curacoa for Boston; schrs Edward Lameyer, Gorman, Mayaguez for Newburyport; Victory (Br), Thompson, NYork for Halifax, NS; Walter C Hall, Tolman, do for Rockland.
Returned—Schr Florence N Tower.
Sailed—Schrs Lucy E Ives, Energy, Walter C Hall.
Passed by—Bark Windsor (Br), Cochran, NYork for St John, NB.
PM—Arrived, schrs Southerner, Baker, Portland for Baltimore; Carrie (Br), Hamlyn, St John, NB, for orders.
JACKSONVILLE, March 27—Arrived, schrs Helen M Congdon, McDonald, NYork; Lucy M Collins, Collins, Boston; Kate Walker, Warren, NYork; Wm Bement, Perry, and Mary A Tyler, Tyler, Savannah.
Cleared 29th, schrs A J Bentley, Barnwell, Georgetown, DC; Nellie Bell, Stahl, Providence.
KEY WEST, April 2—Arrived, steamship Virginia, Kennedy, NYork for Galveston (and proceeded).
MOBILE, March 28—Arrived, brig C S Packard, Packard, Boston.
Cleared—Schr H A Hunt, Peterson, Charleston.
29th—Cleared, ships J S DeWolf (Br), Spain, Galveston; Armstrong (Br), Owens, Pensacola; schr E V Glover, Ingersoll, do.
30th—Arrived, bark Bloomfield (Br), Cowan, Cardiff.
Cleared—Brig Rosa (Sp), Millet, Barcelona.
NEW ORLEANS, March 29—Arrived, bark Talia (Sp), Berotas, Matanzas.
30th—Arrived, brigs Le Alto (Sp), Goza, Havana; Rocky Dorr, NYork.
Cleared—Bark Maggie Hammond (Br), Scott, Liverpool; brig Ottawa (Br), McDonnell, Havana.
April 3—Arrived, steamship Mississippi, Henry, NYork.
Sailed—Steamship United States, Blanchard, NYork.
4th—Arrived, steamships Victor, Gates, and Cortes, Nelson, NYork.
SOUTHWEST PASS, March 30—Sailed, ship Owego; barks Halfden, and Francisca.
NORFOLK, April 1—In Hampton Roads, bark Black Prince (Br), from Cardiff for orders.
NEWBURYPORT, April 1—Arrived, schr Silver Bell, Bailey, Elizabethport.
NANTUCKET, March 28—Sailed, schr Onward, Gorham, NYork.
NEW BEDFORD, April 2—Sailed, schr Seaflower, Chase, NYork.
NORWICH, March 31—Arrived, schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, Philadelphia.
April 1—Arrived, schr Telegraph, Head, Arroyo, PR.
NEW LONDON, April 1—Arrived, schrs Angel, Chase, NYork for New Bedford; J T D Strickland, Geo W Rogers, and A A Rowe, do for Georges Bank.
Sailed—Schr Charley Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore.
PENSACOLA, March 23—Arrived, ships Margaret Ann (Br), Dixon, St Vincents, CVI; Constance (Br), Lord, Mobile; brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, do.
Cleared 24th, bark Adam Lodge (Br), Clark, Newcastle, E; 28th, ship Sumpter, Keene, Montevideo; schr Ben Halliday, Falkinburg, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, April 2, PM—Arrived, bark N Churchill (Br), Murphy, Liverpool; brigs Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos; J B Kirby, Bernard, and Alice Starrett, Hooper, Sagua; Ethel Bolton (Br), Haney, Matanzas; H Houston, French, and Planet (Br), Arey, Cardenas; schrs Jas Ponder, Hudson, do; Gold Hunter (Br), Secord, St John, NB.
Cleared—Bark Annie Augusta, Davis, St Jago; brigs Home (Br), Philips, Port Spain; J Welsh Jr, Munday, Sagua; schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Matanzas.
PROVIDENCE, April 2—Sailed steamer Hunter, Harding, Philadelphia; schrs Sarah B Smith, Cobb, Norfolk; Wm Butler, Knowles, Tangier; Fly, Heath; Chas A Grainer, Harvey, and John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport; Julia, NYork (or Calais); Waterloo, Brown; Essex, Handy; North Pacific, Eaton, and Henry Castoff, Dumont, NYork.
3d—Sailed, schrs Thos H Seymour, Burgess, NYork; Gov Coney, Erskine, do (or Augusta).
PAWTUCKET, April 2—Sailed, schrs Silver Spray, Horton, and Ellen M Duffield, Raynor, NYork.
RICHMOND, April 2—Arrived, schrs J H Rapp, Cole, New York; Henry Hobart, Brenton, Boston.
Sailed—Schr Francis Hatch, Hates, ——.
ROCKLAND, March 23—Arrived, schrs Pallas, French, and Gentile, Kennedy, NYork.
Sailed 24th, schrs O Averr, Golt; Jas Henry, Oliver; Light Boat, Wood; Hero, and Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, NYork; Nautilus, Crockett, Richmond; 25th, M B Mahoney, Collin, Baltimore; R Leach, Pendleton, NYork; 27th, Ned Sumpter, Shaw, do; 28th, Lucy Ames, Verrill, and Florida, Metcalf, do.
SAVANNAH, March 31—Sailed, ship Alnaira (Br), Grose, Brunswick to load for Liverpool; brig John Pierce (Br), Townsend, Wilmington; schrs Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Providence; Ella Hewell (Br), Roberts, Nassau; Mountain Laurel, Atherton, Jacksonville for NYork.
SALEM, April 1—Arrived, schrs Caroline Kienzle, Simkins, Philadelphia; Mary E Smith, Pendleton, Machias for NYork; Joseph & William, Fish, Portland for Savannah.
STONINGTON, April 1—Arrived, schr Alfred Chase, Kelly, Norfolk for Harwich.
WILMINGTON, NC, April 1—Arrived, schr Geo H Bent, Smith, NYork; steamer Jas A Wright, Baldwin, NYork for Mobile, put in for coal.
Cleared—Schr D V Streaker, Vangilder, NYork.
WAREHAM, April 1—Arrived, schr Stephen Morgan, Vanclear, Baltimore.

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